# REPORT OF BOARD

OF

# PANAMA-PACIFIC MANAGERS

# FOR MASSACHUSETTS

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MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING

# Massachusetts

at the

# Panama-Pacific

## International Exposition

San Francisco, California

1915

*Report of the Board of Panama-Pacific Managers for Massachusetts*

Compliments of the BOARD OF PANAMA-PACIFIC MANAGERS FOR MASSACHUSETTS

# Massachusetts

at the

# Panama-Pacific

## International Exposition

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# Report of the Board

of

# Panama-Pacific Managers

# for Massachusetts

MR. PETER H. CORR

Chairman of the Board of Managers

# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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Boston, November 1, 1916.

His Excellency Governor Samuel W. McCall *and the Honorable Executive Council.*

Sirs: — The Board of Panama-Pacific Managers for Massachusetts, appointed by Honorable Eugene N. Foss, Governor, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 114 of the Resolves of 1912, to have charge of the State's representation at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, California, in the year 1915, herewith submits its report.

Respectfully submitted,

BOARD OF PANAMA-PACIFIC MANAGERS
FOR MASSACHUSETTS,

Peter H. Corr, *Chairman.*
Huybertie P. Hamlin.
Natalie H. Hammond.
George F. Mead.
Alexander Sedgwick.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

# REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PANAMA-PACIFIC MANAGERS FOR MASSACHUSETTS

IN the year 1912 the General Court of Massachusetts enacted a resolve (chapter 114 of the Resolves of 1912) providing for the representation of the Commonwealth at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held in San Francisco, California, in the year 1915. The resolve was signed by the Governor, Honorable Eugene N. Foss, on June 5, 1912, and was as follows: —

*Resolved*, That for the purpose of exhibiting the resources, products and general development of the commonwealth at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco in the year nineteen hundred and fifteen for celebrating the completion and the opening to commerce of the Panama Canal, the governor, with the consent of the council, shall appoint a board to be called the Board of Panama-Pacific Managers for Massachusetts, to consist of five residents of the commonwealth, of whom two at least shall be women. The said board shall have charge of the interests of the commonwealth and its citizens in the preparation and exhibition at the said exposition of the natural

and industrial products of the commonwealth and of objects illustrating its history, progress, moral and material welfare and plans for its future development, and of all other matters relating to said exposition. The board shall communicate with the officers of the exposition, and shall obtain and disseminate throughout the commonwealth all necessary information regarding the exposition, and in general shall have and exercise full authority in relation to the participation of the commonwealth and its citizens in the exposition. Said board is authorized to confer with similar boards or commissions of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut for the purpose of considering the advisability of grouping, so far as may be practicable, the buildings of each state at the exposition and of the establishment of a permanent united exposition of New England products in suitable quarters after the close of the said exposition. The board shall report to the governor and council and to the general court not later than March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and shall thereafter expend for the purposes of this resolve such sums as may be appropriated by the general court.

In order to carry out the provisions of this resolve there may be expended from the treasury of the commonwealth during the current year a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars for defraying the travelling expenses of the board, the salary and expenses of an executive secretary, the cost of offices and office force and equipment, and such other expenses as may be approved by the governor and council.

Pursuant to such authority, the Governor, with the consent of the Council, on November 20, 1912, appointed as members of the Board Mr. Peter H. Corr of Taunton, Chairman, Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin of Bos-

ton, Mrs. John Hays Hammond of Gloucester, Mr. George F. Mead of Lexington and Mr. Alexander Sedgwick of Stockbridge.

In keeping with the provisions of the resolve, the Board presented a report to the Governor and Council, who, in turn, transmitted it to the General Court on March 24, 1913. In his message to the Legislature, Governor Foss said that he was heartily in accord with the principal recommendations of the commissioners, and urged the Legislature to give the report most careful consideration and to provide adequately for the erection and maintenance of suitable exposition buildings and equipment.

The preliminary report contained the following paragraphs: —

For the purpose of conferring with the officers of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and of fully, by actual observation, determining the plan and scope of the Exposition and its educational and commercial values to the people and industries of this Commonwealth, three members of your Board visited San Francisco.

Peter H. Corr, Alexander Sedgwick and George F. Mead reached San Francisco on January 30, 1913, and were most cordially welcomed by the officials of the Exposition, representatives of the New England Society and prominent citizens of California, who all vied in extending kindly greetings and considerate but unobtrusive hospitality. From the first, we were impressed by the earnestness of purpose displayed by those with whom we came in contact, and an evident intent and determination to

make the Exposition of 1915 far-reaching in results, worthy of the Union, and in harmony with the great event which our Nation has invited all peoples to join in celebrating. . . .

Your Board, after carefully studying conditions, is convinced that by so much as the Commonwealth and citizens of Massachusetts add to the success of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, by that much will intellectual, commercial and industrial interests of Massachusetts benefit both immediately and in the future.

A State or national building at an international exposition has several distinctly practical values. It should illustrate the history, thought and purpose of a community. We of Massachusetts believe that in these respects, if properly presented by us, no State has more, if indeed so much, cause for honest pride. There is available a vast abundance of material from which to select and present unmistakable evidences of what this Commonwealth has been, is and purposes to be.

A State building can be made of distinct advertising value.

The provision of a meeting and resting place where citizens of a State may feel at home, learn of their friends and keep in touch with home news is proper, and particularly desirable when an exposition is located at a distance, such as San Francisco is from Massachusetts.

Although the foregoing statements include references to history, progress, ambitions, exploitation and pride of a State, and reasonable provision for the comfort of a material number of its citizens, a further and very important — perhaps the most important — value of a State building rests in its adaptability for use by the exhibiting producers of that State as a means for creating and cementing associations with exhibitors from other States or foreign countries. . . .

Apart from its future duties in San Francisco and at the Ex-

position your Board considers a present important duty is to inform the manufacturers of Massachusetts concerning the character, purpose and probable trade potentiality of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to give information regarding cost of freight, transportation, installation, operation and living expenses sufficient to enable a producer to estimate the expense of exhibiting his wares, and the probable productivity of such exhibit. Your Board is informed that European nations maintain a force of exposition experts, trained to define with reasonable accuracy the commercial value to specific lines of endeavor probably possessed by an exposition proposal. Such information is there available to those interested. So far as we are aware, no such safeguarding of industrial interests obtains in this country, but we believe that some such system is desirable, and so far as Massachusetts is concerned we propose to inaugurate it in our work and, within the limits of our functions, to encourage exhibits which promise success and discourage those foredoomed to disappointment; therefore, your Board desires to establish — within reasonable lines — a bureau of information devoted particularly to the service of the citizens and interests of Massachusetts. . . .

Concerning the character, architecturally, of the Massachusetts House, we hesitate to express an opinion, but if it should appear feasible to reproduce in staff or other inexpensive material the 1795 end of our State House, with gilded dome illuminated at night, and Memorial Hall, we can conceive of no stronger appeal to the pride and sentiment of the people of Massachusetts or of Massachusetts blood, or to the interested attention of the world. . . .

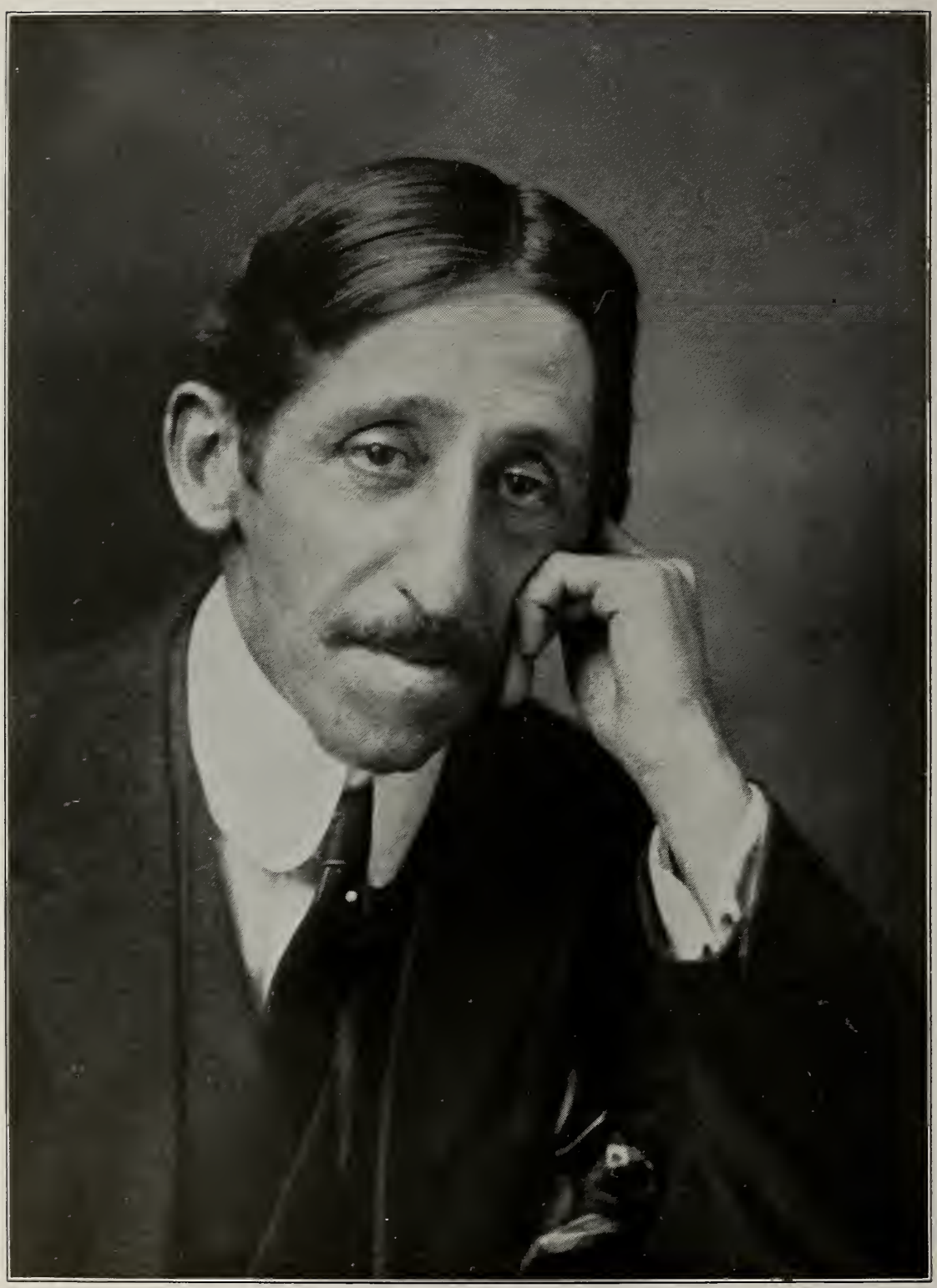
Although your Board was unable to visit San Francisco and select a site for the State building as early as we desired, nevertheless, aided by the respect Californians have for Massachu-

setts, we were able to obtain ample ground located most advantageously, — in our opinion equal to any in the Exposition. The transfer or lease of the site to your Board was an impressive ceremonial in which the Exposition officials, United States troops and various societies participated before a large number of spectators. The proceedings showed dignity and evidenced sincere regard for Massachusetts. One of the orators called attention to the fact that Massachusetts was the first State to help and send relief to the stricken people of San Francisco after the disaster of 1906.

The complete report was printed as House Document No. 2202, and was referred to the committee on Federal relations, before which members of the Board of Managers and public-spirited citizens appeared in advocacy of the plans advanced for the State's representation. After due consideration by the committee on Federal relations and the committee on ways and means, the following resolve was passed by the Legislature and received the Executive approval on June 13, 1913: —

Resolve to provide for the Representation of the Commonwealth at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

*Resolved*, That, for the purpose of exhibiting the resources, products and general development of the commonwealth at the Panama-Pacific international exposition, to be held at San Francisco in the year nineteen hundred and fifteen for celebrating the completion and the opening of the Panama canal, there may



MR. ALEXANDER SEDGWICK

Member of the Board of Managers

be expended from the treasury of the commonwealth a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The said sum shall be expended by the board of Panama-Pacific managers for Massachusetts, subject to the approval of the governor and council, in accordance with the provisions of chapter one hundred and forty-four of the resolves of the year nineteen hundred and twelve. Of the said sum fifty thousand dollars may be expended in the current year, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the year nineteen hundred and fourteen, and fifty thousand dollars in the year nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Inasmuch as Massachusetts was the only one of the New England States to participate in the Exposition, the Board of Managers found it necessary to abandon the plan, authorized by the resolve of 1912, "to confer with similar boards or commissions of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut for the purpose of considering the advisability of grouping the buildings of each state at the exposition and of the establishment of a permanent united exposition of New England products in suitable quarters after the close of the exposition."

Shortly after their appointment, the Board of Managers opened offices at 305 and 306 Tremont Building, Boston. At their first regular meeting Mr. Alexander Sedgwick was elected to serve as temporary secretary, and he performed the duties of that office until March 21, 1913, when the Board appointed Mr. Charles O. Power of Boston as permanent secretary. Mr. Power

was chosen "because of his ripe experience in publicity work and manifest qualifications, as well as because of the strength of his many endorsements."

On July 1, 1913, Miss Louise L. McCarthy of Somerville was appointed stenographer, and later was made assistant secretary. Upon the resignation of Mr. Power in November, 1915, Miss McCarthy was appointed secretary.

To assist in the preparation of the State's exhibits and to explain them at the Exposition Mr. C. T. C. Whitcomb of Brockton was appointed Director of Education, and Mr. John E. Daniels of Boston, Director of Social Economy.

In carrying out its plans for an exhibit of the general development, resources and products of the State, the Board was confronted with a vast amount of detail work. Much time was devoted to the preparation of exhibits showing the work done by important departments of the State. The task of arousing Massachusetts manufacturers to the importance of exhibiting their products at the Exposition, and to the value of a discriminate distribution of their advertising material through the publicity department in the Massachusetts Building, involved a large amount of correspondence and many meetings at the office of the Board between Exposition chiefs in charge of exhibit palaces and the representatives of leading Massachusetts manufacturers. Work incident to the making of motion

pictures and stereopticon slides illustrative of the history, scenery and industries of the State required much time and study. Special books dealing with Massachusetts industries generally were written under the direction of the Board, and every effort was made to induce public officials and business organizations of cities and towns to provide descriptive material for distribution. The decoration and furnishing of the State Building was a tremendous task, which, together with the collection of a suitable historical exhibit, covered many months of painstaking effort. For several weeks prior to the opening of the Exposition careful attention was given to the matter of transportation, by steamship and by rail, of exhibits and furnishings to San Francisco, and their installation in the exhibit palaces and State Building.

In order to expedite the work of the Board, as well as to give particular consideration to each and every element of it, the chairman appointed subcommittees of the Board with full power to plan and carry out the work allotted to them. The chairman was a member, ex officio, of all subcommittees, which were made up as follows: —

*Fine Arts.* — Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin and Mrs. John Hays Hammond.

*Agriculture and Horticulture.* — Mr. George F. Mead and Mr. Alexander Sedgwick.

*Historical.* — Mr. Alexander Sedgwick, Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin and Mrs. John Hays Hammond.

*Health, Charity, Insanity and Prisons.* — Mr. Alexander Sedgwick, Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin and Mr. George F. Mead.

*Business Affairs.* — Chairman Peter H. Corr and Mr. George F. Mead.

*Commission for the Blind.* — Mrs. John Hays Hammond and Mr. George F. Mead.

*Interior Decoration and Furnishing of State Building.* — Mr. Alexander Sedgwick, Mrs. John Hays Hammond and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin.

*Education.* — Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin and Mr. George F. Mead.

*Forestry.* — Mr. George F. Mead and Mr. Alexander Sedgwick.

*Statistics.* — Chairman Peter H. Corr.

*Port of Boston.* — Chairman Peter H. Corr and Mr. George F. Mead.

Weekly meetings of the Board were held throughout the preparatory period.

When it had been determined to erect a State Building at the Exposition, the Board took counsel with the Boston Society of Architects, whose president, Mr. R. C. Sturgis, appointed as a conference committee Mr. Robert D. Andrews, Chairman, Mr. C. A. Coolidge and Mr. William D. Austin. Later Professor James Knox Taylor, Director of the Department of Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was retained by the Board as its advisory architect. A competition was arranged for the selection of an architect, Professor Taylor recommending as the ar-

chitectural jury, Messrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Edward H. Hoyt and Allen H. Cox, all of Boston. The Board selected the design submitted by Wells & Dana of Boston. This design was a replica of the Bulfinch front of the State House in Boston.

Prizes of $50 each were awarded to the following competing architects: Messrs. G. Henri Desmond, Charles M. Baker, James H. Ritchie, Messrs. Abbott, Cook & Perry, and James E. McLaughlin.

The contract for constructing the building was awarded to Mr. W. D. Henderson of San Francisco, whose bid of $52,978 was the lowest one received.

Upon the removal of the headquarters of the Board to San Francisco it was voted "that the secretary shall act as general manager for the Board at the Exposition; that he shall have charge and direction of the affairs of the State Building, and shall have and exercise supervision over the exhibits of the State in the various palaces; that he shall also act as purchasing and disbursing agent for the Board during the exposition period, and shall select the employees necessary to carry on the work of the Board at the Exposition."

The Board feels that the State's representation at the Exposition was a distinguished one, in keeping with the dignity and the traditions of the Commonwealth. The character of the State Building was distinctly indicative of Massachusetts, the exhibits of the State

departments most creditable, and the exhibits of the manufacturers highly commendable.

The Board also exercised the strictest economy, evidenced by the fact that approximately one-fifth of its appropriation remained unexpended. Compared with the World's Fair at Chicago, which lasted six months, that at San Francisco was open daily for ten months, the transportation and traveling costs were three times as much, based on distance, and, furthermore, the cost of material and labor had advanced materially since 1893.

In addition to the unexpended balance of the general appropriation the Board turned into the State treasury the sum of $13,086.27, being receipts from the sale of the State Building, the sale of furniture, the sale of a portion of the Massachusetts space in the Palace of Agriculture to the State of South Dakota, and the profit from the tea room.

The Board also returned to several of the State departments exhibits and exhibit material which cost approximately $20,000, and which may be of future service to the State.

It gave the Board satisfaction to be able to defray the expenses of the official representation at the Exposition, — the visit of the Governor, his aides and the legislative delegation on the occasion of "Massachusetts Day." At all former expositions in which the State has taken part this expense has been met by

MRS. CHARLES S. HAMLIN

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

a special legislative appropriation, but for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition this charge, amounting to $5,326.57, was paid from the Board's appropriation.

To the Honorable Charles L. Burrill of Boston the Board wishes to accord the credit of having been the first to enlist the interest of the people of our Commonwealth to the great importance of the State's taking part in the Exposition at San Francisco in a manner commensurate with her history, tradition and commercial enterprise among the States of the Union.

## THE MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE

The grounds occupied by the Massachusetts State Building, or Massachusetts House, as it was variously called, covered an area of 55,000 square feet, terminating a vista 2 miles long, and in shape resembling an open fan because of surrounding avenues which bounded it on various sides.

It may be truthfully said that Massachusetts enjoyed the most commanding site of any of the States participating at the Exposition, as the two great converging thoroughfares, respectively named the Avenue of Nations and the Esplanade, met together here, terminating in a circle immediately in front of the house. The Esplanade was the longest straight avenue in the Exposition grounds, upon which were situated the buildings of other important States which had contributed their part to the great Exposition, according to their significance and dignity in the Nation. These States were California, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Washington.

On the Avenue of Nations, which led immediately out of the Avenue of Palms, were situated the most important of the foreign pavilions. The New England sightseer on entering the grounds by the main entrance at the Tower of Jewels, and wishing to go directly to the Massachusetts House, had inevitably to pass

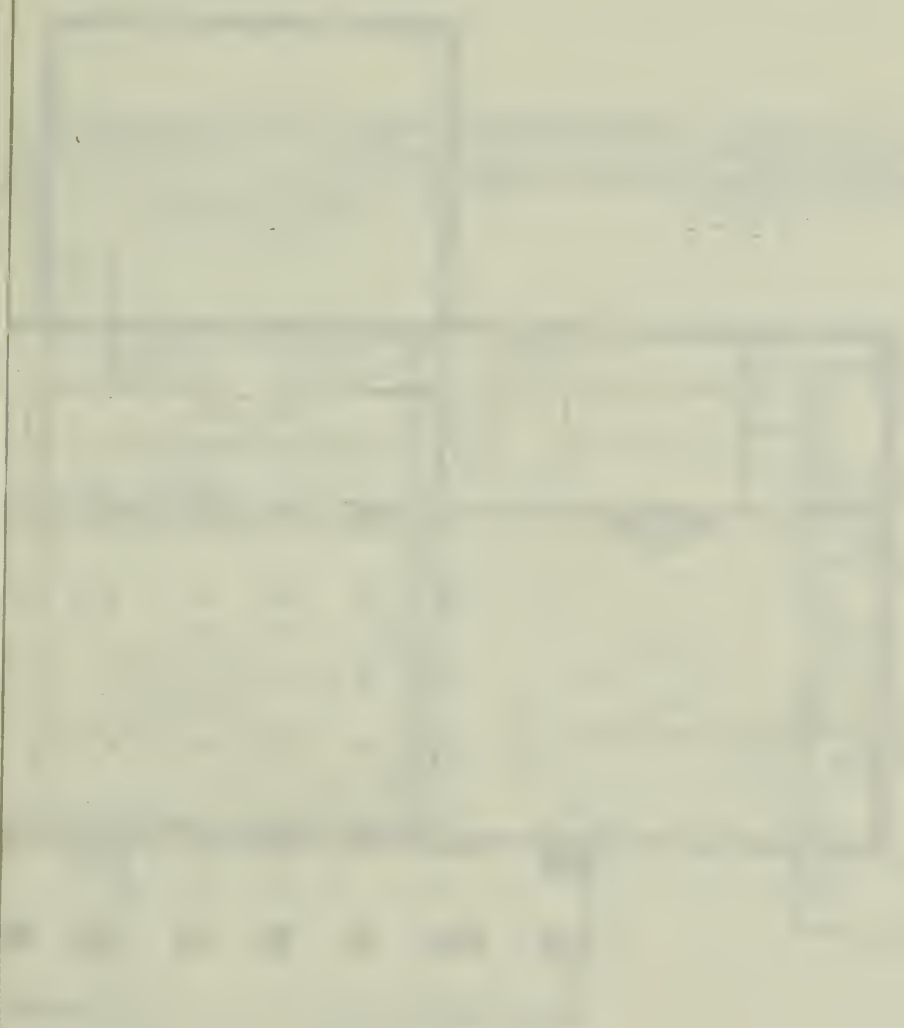
the Fine Arts Palace on the right, with its incomparable colonnade of many colors, the wonder of the Exposition. After this, on the left, unique Japan, with its series of characteristic structures and oriental gardens, quaint and charming. Then followed the beautiful French Building, which was the exact counterpart of the splendid Palais de la Legion d'Honneur. Italy then came and was represented by a series of buildings, each transcending the other, and all breathing the immortal spirit of the Renaissance, one building being a free adaptation of the Bargello at Florence, another a Venetian palace, while the third, and possibly the most significant, represented the best spirit of Italy in the thirteenth century.

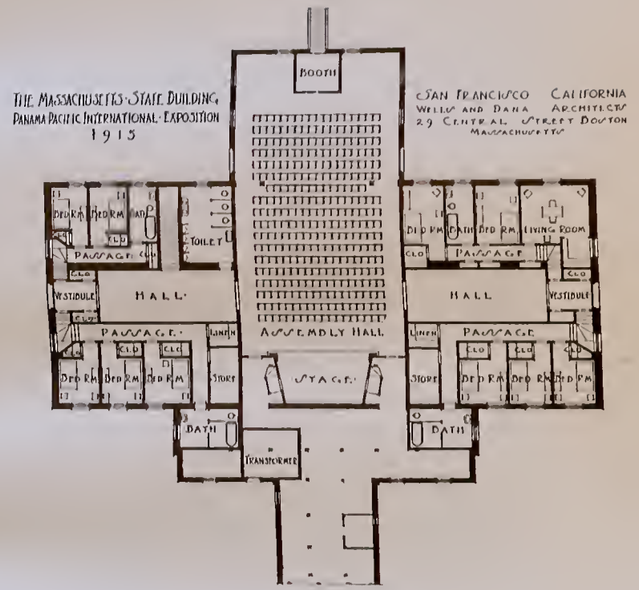
From the exactions of space at international expositions, geography, of necessity, becomes eccentric and kaleidoscopic, as the countries naturally have to align themselves according to the order of their applications for sites, so that our New England sightseer, having once passed mediæval Italy, as she was represented at San Francisco, found himself shortly, by the gyroscopical machinations of the genie's magic carpet, gliding bewildered by the portals of interesting Canada, diverting Bolivia, sober Sweden and the gay Philippines, to be precipitated immediately before the Bulfinch front of our own dignified State House. No law of progress applied to it, not even time sequence, the last refuge of a helpless historian; but in spite

of quick contrasts and anachronisms in architecture the building lost nothing of its dignity and charm by comparison, standing as it did nearly 100 feet back from the coping of the road. Beautiful terraced lawns surrounded the building, which, externally, was a correct copy of the State House on Beacon Hill, reduced just one-third in size. To the right was an absolute facsimile of the Beacon shaft, bearing the same proportionate relationship to the building as the shaft on Beacon Hill does to our State House in Boston. The dome was covered with gold leaf, similar to the dome of the original State House, and was illuminated in the same way.

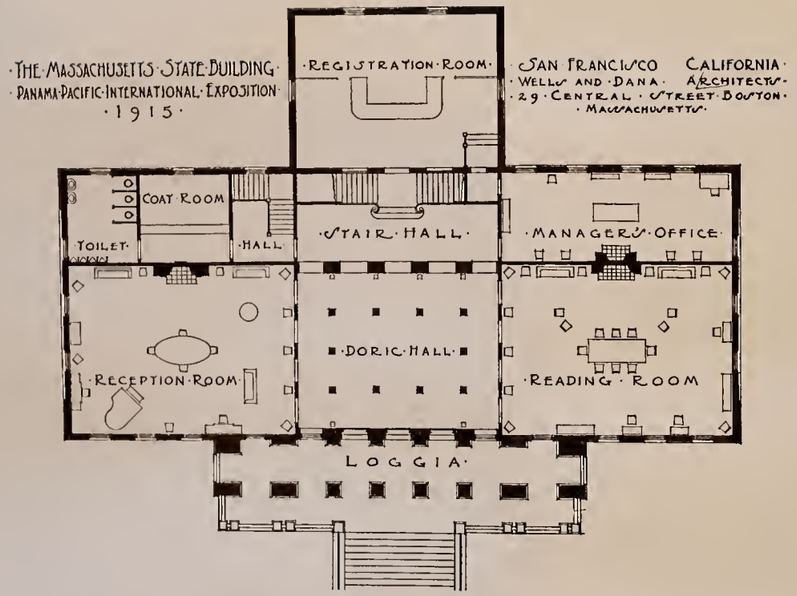
The interior of the building contained a little more than 400,000 cubic feet of space. On the first floor was the great Assembly Hall, where motion pictures were shown, the character and purpose of which is the subject of another chapter in this book. The Assembly Hall was 65 feet long by 36 feet wide, and capable of seating 250 people. By virtue of its size it was put at the disposal of all Massachusetts organizations for meetings and conventions of any reasonable nature. It likewise had a stage 16 feet 6 inches in width and 11 feet deep.

The Assembly Hall was accessible by two street level entrances and a broad staircase which descended from the first floor. Off the passageways on either side of the hall, which led to these entrances, were

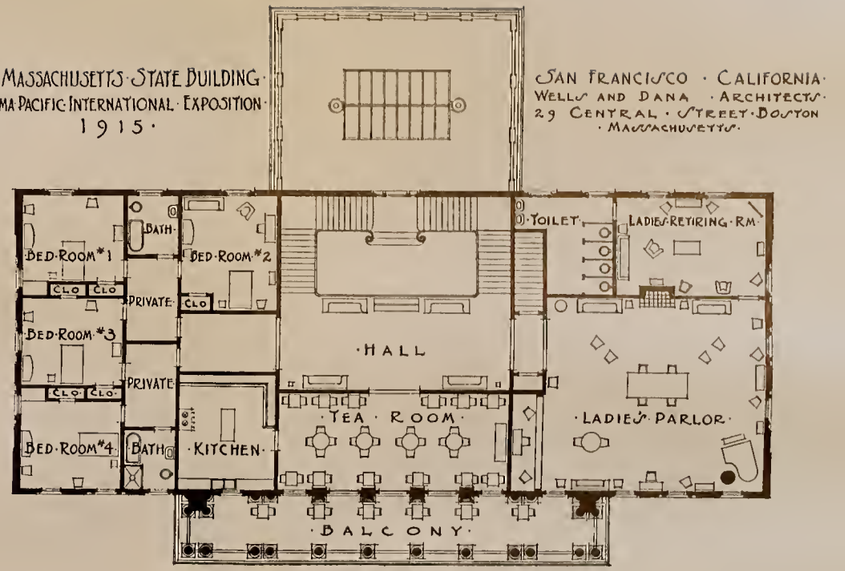





GROUND FLOOR PLAN




FIRST FLOOR PLAN




SECOND FLOOR PLAN

eleven bedrooms, five on one side and six on the other, and four bathrooms in all. These rooms were for the use of the Board's Exposition staff, as well as for the employees of the building.

There were also two big storerooms where pamphlets concerning Massachusetts industries and the State's institutions were kept, and all printed matter and illustrated material explanatory of the history, resources and general development of the State, which were distributed by the Publicity Department upstairs in the Registration Room.

Almost everybody, however, entering the house did so by ascending the broad steps of the front approach, twenty-six in number, to the loggia or porch above, which was 60 feet long and 10 feet wide.

On entering the door one came into a large square hall, which was an adaptation of Doric Hall in the State House. There were the same stately columns, although fewer in number, the same arch effects, the same air of dignity. The historic exhibits of the State were in Doric Hall. They were placed in large cases, as well as in frames on the wall, and consisted of photographic copies of historical manuscripts and prints of hand bills, circular notes, early money of all kinds and descriptions, one hundred and eighty-four specimens in all, compiled chronologically, or according to subjects, by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, historian of the Massachusetts Historical Society of Boston. It

would be impossible for the Board to rightly estimate Mr. Ford's great service to the Commonwealth, but, measured by the great interest taken in these historical facsimiles by thousands of people who traced their ancestry to New England, the Board feels that his labor of love should be amply compensated without further assurances from them of their gratitude to him for his help and co-operation. The collection of facsimiles and old documents was so valuable that the Board deemed it proper and right to present it, in the name of Massachusetts, to the University of California, where it will remain as a living record of the part Massachusetts played at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Here, also, standing on pedestals 4 feet high, dignifying the entrance hall by their presence, were busts of James Russell Lowell, Henry W. Longfellow, Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate.

On the right of Doric Hall was the Library, or reading room, more popularly known as the Brown Room. The furniture was specially designed for this room and generously loaned to the Board by Irving & Casson–A. H. Davenport Company of Boston. It was, for the most part, Jacobean in style, and consisted of a large mahogany center table, Italian design, two cane armchairs after the period of William and Mary (about 1690), two large armchairs with brown velvet cushions of English Jacobean type, two large sofas

DORIC HALL

covered with brown velvet (English, Charles II., 1685), three beautifully made mahogany writing tables (Jacobean, 1620), one chair in brown velvet (English, Charles II., 1685), two great armchairs in velvet and six side chairs (William and Mary, about 1690), adapted, however, to modern requirements. Besides all these there were eighteen chairs of a simple Jacobean type and three mahogany oval tables scattered around the room for the convenience of visitors, and two great mahogany bookcases (William and Mary, about 1700), all greatly admired. These cases were filled with the selected works of the great historians and authors of Massachusetts generously loaned by Mr. John Howell of San Francisco. The writing tables were supplied with neatly embossed stationery, bearing the words "Massachusetts House, Panama-Pacific International Exposition," contributed through the courtesy of Messrs. Eaton, Crane & Pike Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

There were four archways leading from Doric Hall into the Library, in which hung double-faced velvet draperies, the side facing Doric Hall being red velvet, whereas that which faced the reading room was of brown velvet of the same texture and fineness as that which covered the furniture. All the windows were likewise hung with the same brown velvet drapery, all contributing to give the room both character and distinction.

On the tables were all the Massachusetts daily papers and periodicals, contributed by their publishers, to give pleasure to the citizens of Massachusetts who, although far away from their own fireplaces, found themselves, nevertheless, absolutely at home.

The great purpose of the house, in the Board's opinion, was to serve as a meeting place for visitors from our State, where they might be given the benefit of the knowledge and experience of a trained corps of attendants. Visitors, as well, from other States and countries were made welcome, and the house proved, in consequence, among the most popular in the grounds.

On the walls of this room were the following distinguished portraits: over the fireplace was a portrait of Governor John Endecott, as the name was then spelled, loaned by the courtesy of William C. Endicott, Esq., his direct descendant. Governor Endecott was born in Dorchester, England, about 1588, and died in Boston in 1665, having emigrated to America in 1628 and becoming Governor of the Massachusetts Colony in 1644. Hanging near him was a picture of Governor John Winthrop, after a portrait by Van Dyke, loaned by the Boston Athenæum. Governor Winthrop was born at Groton, England, in 1588, and died in Boston in 1649. He was Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1630–34, and again from 1637–40 and from 1642–44.

READING ROOM

Also in this room, hanging side by side, were portraits of Governor Joseph Dudley and Mrs. Dudley, loaned through the courtesy of their direct descendant, Miss Sara S. Norton. Governor Dudley was Governor of Massachusetts from 1702 to 1715.

There were likewise in this room portraits of Colonel Shrimpton and Mrs. Shrimpton, after portraits painted about 1680. Colonel Shrimpton was one of the first to resist Governor Andros, and was at one time owner of Beacon Hill. These pictures were loaned by Miss Elizabeth Perkins of Boston, together with a picture of Miss Elizabeth Richards, about 1660, and Anthony Stoddard, who achieved distinction through the fact that his was the happiness to have been Mrs. Shrimpton's first husband.

To the left of Doric Hall was the Reception Room, generally known as the Blue Room. All of the furniture in this room, with the exception of the piano and piano bench, was made especially for it by the Shaw Furniture Company of Cambridge, after designs of old furniture of prerevolutionary times, such as Chippendale, Heppelwhite, Sheraton and others, constructed from sketches made by the Stetson Foster Company of Boston. All this furniture was owned by the State and disposed of after the Exposition closed at a profit to the State. In this room the carpet and hangings and coverings of the furniture were a very vivid shade of blue, and even the chandeliers carried out the effect

of blue, and the shades of the sconces on the wall were likewise blue. All the hangings in this room were of similar material and similarly finished to those of the Library, and alike in every way except for the color scheme of the room. The room, too, was entered by corresponding archways to those of the Library, and was of the same proportions, 30 by 40 feet. The only difference besides that of color was that the walls were paneled and painted a pearl white instead of being papered as were all the other rooms in the house.

The piano referred to above is deserving of special mention here, and it is with pleasure that the Board accords this recognition, as it was the first loan offered before the Board had definitely adopted the policy of seeking the aid and co-operation of public-spirited merchants in the unfamiliar work its members had undertaken to do. During the period the appropriation for the Board's work was pending in the Legislature, Mr. William H. Poole, late president of the Poole Piano Company of Cambridge, at the time a member of the Legislature from Belmont, was a quiet but effective worker for it. After the appropriation had become assured he called on Mr. Sedgwick, one of the members of the Board, and said that he would be glad to make a grand piano for the Massachusetts Building at the Exposition. He promised that he would have a case made that would be a credit to the State, as well as an instrument of unsurpassed tone,

RECEPTION ROOM

and he added, "I will put my heart and soul into it," and he did. Many great musicians testified to the purity of its tone, and everybody who saw the piano admired it. It could not be otherwise. On one side of the piano, in blue enamel, was a copy of the State seal, and on the music rack another. Mr. Poole never lived to see it in place at the Massachusetts Building. In his sudden and untimely death every member of the Board felt the State had lost a public-spirited citizen and the Board had lost a good friend.

Upon the walls were the following portraits: hanging near the fireplace was an original life-size portrait of Mrs. Edward Everett, painted by Gambadella, an Italian portrait painter in vogue in London while Mr. Everett was Minister to the Court of St. James during the period from 1841 to 1845. There was also a painting of Edward Everett, likewise an original, by A. B. Durand, painted while he was Governor of the State in 1840. Both of these portraits were loaned to the Board by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, a granddaughter of Governor and Mrs. Everett.

On the south wall was a picture of Judge Theodore Sedgwick by Walter Nettleton, after an original by Stuart. The original of this was painted while Judge Sedgwick was Speaker of the National House in Washington's time. By the side of this was Judge George Richards Minot, an eminent American jurist and historian. These two portraits were the loan of Mr.

Alexander Sedgwick, a member of the Board of Managers, a great-grandson of both of these gentlemen.

In another space flanking the fireplace were two admirable portraits of Paul Revere and his wife, after Gilbert Stuart, by Harding, a contemporaneous painter. These two valuable pictures were the loan of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, a direct descendant.

Between the windows facing the Esplanade were portraits of Charles Sumner and Governor Eustis. The picture of Charles Sumner was painted by Willard in 1875, and was loaned to the Board by Mr. Frank A. Robart of Boston. That of Governor Eustis was loaned by Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, a member of the Board of Managers.

There was also in this room, standing on one of the great bookcases, a replica of the bust of Emerson by Daniel C. French of Concord.

Directly opposite the entrance, and separated by an arcade of five arches, was a broad corridor, at one end of which was the manager's office, and at the other the staircase leading down to the Assembly Hall, and which also extended to the check room and to the men's toilet room.

On the walls on either side of the middle arch were busts of John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, while abreast of the door leading into the manager's office was a copy of the famous bas-relief of Julia Ward Howe by Cyrus E. Dallin, "Mine eyes have seen the

DOUBLE STAIRWAY

glory of the coming of the Lord." There was also an antique hall clock loaned by Bigelow, Kennard & Co. of Boston, and pictures, well framed, of studies of famous colonial houses of Massachusetts by Wallace Nutting.

As in Doric Hall the color scheme was red, and a red carpet covered the floor. The great main staircase, branching right and left from a landing at an elevation of three steps above the main floor, was likewise covered with red carpet. From this landing opened the Registration Room and Bureau of Information.

In the center of the Registration Room was a large mahogany counter, the ends curving inward, and similar to the registration counter of a hotel. On either side of the counter were long mahogany tables upon which were placed pamphlets of all kinds advertising Massachusetts industries, elsewhere described in this book.

Hanging from the ceiling and directly over the center of the counter was a large glass sign, upon which was inscribed "Please register here your name, your address, your wishes." Another sign, alike in character, but to the right, read "Please advise clerks what motion pictures you desire to see," while still another, to the left, bore the inscription "Please request information about Massachusetts institutions and industries."

Other signs variously displayed for the information of visitors bore the words "See Massachusetts history, scenery and industry in motion pictures in Assembly Hall," and likewise notified them of "The history of the shoe exhibit created by the United Shoe Machinery Company, Palace of Education, Massachusetts Booth."

On the entrance wall hung six large frames, each containing several pictures of old historic houses acquired by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities of Boston, and loaned by the Society to the Board of Managers. The Board takes pleasure in acknowledging its grateful thanks to Mr. William Sumner Appleton, Secretary of the Society, through whose zeal this interesting collection was made possible. This was as follows: a collection of prints of some of the earlier buildings acquired by the Society; two interiors of Deacon John Cooper's House, Cambridge, 1657; two interiors of the Samuel Fowler House, Danversport, 1809; picture of the Swett-Illsley House, Newburyport, built by Stephen Swift about 1670. On the walls, also, were five early prints of Beacon Hill, loaned by Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin of Mattapoisett, one of the Board of Managers. There was also a print of Haverhill in early days, loaned by Dwight M. Prouty, Esq., of Boston.

On the wall directly back of the counter was the official architectural drawing, about 8 feet in length,

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICITY ROOM

of the State House as it stands to-day, with its new marble wings.

Over the door leading into the manager's office was a chart of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, showing the executive branches of the State government. Directly below this was a long, narrow panorama panel of the city of Lawrence. There were also views of the Amherst Historical Society, and pictures of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston. At the main entrance to the office was hung a San Francisco church directory for the convenience of strangers in the city. There was also a telephone booth for the accommodation of the public.

The manager's office on the first floor could be entered either by the public corridor or from the Registration Room. The color scheme of this room was green, the carpets and hangings having been chosen by Mr. Stetson Foster of the Stetson Foster Company to harmonize with the green wall paper of an old-fashioned design. As this was the private office of the Board it was furnished befittingly in a businesslike manner with leather-covered armchairs, flat-topped desks, filing cabinets and directors' table, supplied by the Rucker-Fuller Desk Company of San Francisco. To this room only people having business with the members of the Board or with the secretary were admitted.

One of the most interesting historical features of

the house was a remarkable collection of photographic copies from portraits and old prints of Massachusetts worthies, commencing with a copy of a woodcut of Miles Standish and concluding with a picture of Phillips Brooks. These pictures were of uniform size and hung in a double row immediately above the wainscotting following the line of each staircase to the upper floor. They included all the famous writers, poets, historians, preachers and statesmen, indeed, all the great men and women of Massachusetts birth and parentage whose lives reflect credit upon the whole Nation and of whom the whole Nation is justly proud. These photographs of Massachusetts' immortals were reproduced by the Halliday Historic Photograph Company of Boston, and were as follows: —

Governor William Shirley.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Phillips Brooks.
Louisa May Alcott.
Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward.
John Fiske.
Wendell Phillips.
John Albion Andrew.
Francis Parkman.
Sarah Orne Jewett.
James Russell Lowell.
Julia Ward Howe.
Henry David Thoreau.
Charlotte Saunders Cushman.
Edward Everett Hale.
William Cullen Bryant.
Theodore Parker.
Charles Sumner.
Harriet Beecher Stowe.
John Lothrop Motley.
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
John Greenleaf Whittier.
Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Rufus Choate.
Edward Everett.
Samuel Finley Breese Morse.
Daniel Webster.
John Hancock.
Dorothy Quincy Hancock.
Rt.-Rev. John Cheverus.
Rev. William Ellery Channing.
Rev. Timothy Cutler.
Thomas Hollis.
John Quincy Adams.
Abigail Adams.
William Barton Rogers.
Horace Mann.
Paul Revere.
William Lloyd Garrison.
John Singleton Copley.
John Adams.
James Otis.
Joseph Warren.
Rev. Jonathan Edwards.
Samuel Adams.
Simon Bradstreet.
Major-General Israel Putnam.
Benjamin Franklin.
Rev. John Cotton.
Peter Faneuil.
Rev. Increase Mather.
Rev. Cotton Mather.
Rev. John Eliot.
Gov. John Winthrop.
Gov. William Shirley.
Gov. Edward Winslow.
Capt. Miles Standish.
Rev. Thomas Prince.
Rev. William Hooper.

The principal room on the second floor was the Ladies' Parlor, which occupied the space immediately over the Reading Room. This room was known as the Dorothy Quincy Room because of an excellent portrait of Dorothy Quincy, after the original by Copley at the Boston Art Museum, by Earl Sanborn. This portrait the Boston Chapter of Colonial Dames had especially made for this room. The Board wishes, in consequence, to take this opportunity to acknowledge its gratitude for the patriotic co-operation rendered by this Society, which also aided it in procuring

many other valuable historical portraits mention of which is made throughout this chapter.

With the exception of a modern grand piano loaned by the courtesy of the Mason & Hamlin Company of Boston, and an old spinnet loaned by the Poole Piano Company of Cambridge, all the furniture of this room came from the antique collection of Messrs. Shreve, Crump & Low Company of Boston, the oldest house of its kind in America. This exhibit represented a collection of antique and historical pieces seldom seen in such number together, and was valued at many thousands of dollars. The Board finds difficulty in expressing its gratitude to this firm and especially to Mr. Crump, as well as to Mr. Percival S. Nichols, in the service of the firm, both gentlemen having given unstintingly of their time and knowledge to make this a collection *par excellence* and the most interesting of its kind.

This room was finished in the style of the Georges, after the parlors of our early New England aristocracy, and had examples of real Heppelwhite, Sheraton and Adams, with mirrors and ornaments according to the period. On entering the room one of the most noticeable pieces of furniture was a large Chippendale bookcase of noble proportions, with its many-paned glass doors and richly carved urn with broken arch at the top, all made of the finest selected old San Domingo mahogany, the lower doors veneered with selected

DOROTHY QUINCY ROOM — VIEW FROM THE ENTRANCE

veins representing palm trees. This piece at one time was in the collection of the Marquis of Anglesey, and, after being owned by an eminent English family for a time, came into the possession of Messrs. Shreve, Crump & Low. Near it, on the wall, was a large carved gilt convex mirror surmounted by an eagle admirably carved and overlaid with gold leaf. The mirror had girandoles for candles with the old Waterford glass bobeches and pendants. Beneath this stood a mahogany pie-crust table, the pie crust being cut out of the very top itself and not appliquéd on as was the fashion at a later period.

On the wall abreast of the fireplace hung an old Sheraton barometer of inlaid satinwood. Mahogany barometers in the early days were not only utilitarian but were works of art, and this was of the finest workmanship, having the hands beautifully chiseled over a dial of fine silver. An ivory indicator carefully carved also appeared on it. Then there was to be seen a fine Chippendale console table, showing the best work of Chippendale and the influence of the East Indian merchants on English furniture. On this stood a fine old mantel clock made by John Bold of Liverpool, who was making clocks in 1770 in his shop in Liverpool. This case was of Chippendale design, exquisitely carved, and had a noble Gothic shaped door, through which showed an old silver dial with Latin numerals in gold, over which a pair of

massive hands pointed the time. On mahogany pedestals on this table stood replicas of the famous busts of Washington and Lafayette by Houdan, the original of the Lafayette being in the Palace of Versailles, of which this is an exact reproduction only smaller in size; also standing on the table was a pair of crystal vases with cut pendants. These were very much in vogue during the time of the third and fourth Georges, and were made of various layers of glass, one above the other, and cut away showing the different strata, making the pendants prismatic. Hanging on the wall above the ladies' little Chippendale desk with bandy legs and claw feet was to be seen a unique picture on glass of Lafayette. In it Lafayette stands beside his horse reviewing his troops at the time he was in this country aiding us in our war of the Revolution. Pictures on glass are very rare, and this was an exceptionally good example.

Standing in the room as one of its chief ornaments was a mahogany tripod stand, which bore on its framework an old, hand-beaten, copper-like dish, in which plants were kept in the old days, the stand itself being richly carved, all in the period of Thomas Chippendale. Near the center table was a fine Chippendale chair, richly carved, with bandy legs and lions' claws, and also a Chippendale mahogany card table with claw and ball feet, with counter-sunk places for the counters or chips, used for the then

prevalent game of loo. In this table, also, were square places in which old silver candlesticks fitted to give light when the host and his guests played cards.

On the wall, near the entrance door, was an interesting banjo clock. These are becoming extremely rare. Standing near the wall on one side of the fireplace was an old miniature table, in which various miniatures were to be seen of gentlemen and ladies of the period, proud in their ruffs and periwigs.

The center table was Chippendale, beautifully carved, of old San Domingo mahogany, on which was an old piece of needlework of petit point, the type that our grandmothers worked. On the center of this stood a colonial brass and marble lamp, with many crystal pendants hanging from the shade. This lamp was so admirable in its design that it became the motif of the crystal chandeliers hanging from the ceiling and the sconces on the side. Beside this table stood a Sheraton candle screen, this being shield-shaped and the center filled with old stuff. The screen also served the purpose of shielding one from the hot draughts of the fireplace, as it was of ample proportions.

A great Sheraton mahogany desk was likewise much admired. This was mounted with original brasses, and stood on low bandy legs with claws and balls. Upon opening the lid one found inside the desk beautiful compartments, the doors of which were cunningly carved with pilasters running up the sides of the same,

and secret drawers. For three generations this desk belonged to an old Ipswich family. An old sea captain in the days of clipper ships brought it home from England, and used it on board of his vessel for many years to hold his charts. After being sold it was variously owned until it became the property of Messrs. Shreve, Crump & Low, and a part of the collection loaned to the Board of Managers. This was as good a piece of furniture of its kind as could possibly be found in America to-day. In fact, its value is very great, as its history is known and its workmanship speaks for itself. On the top of this old desk was a pair of crystal lusters, from which were suspended cut pendants.

In the room, also, was an old-fashioned mahogany tip table, with its four legs, the tips of which were elaborately chiseled, with brass claw balls, the entire top being made of solid mahogany of the richest color, which came from years of polishing and care. On this rested an old piece of stuff on which stood a piece of Bohemian glass of many colors, after the old manner of cutting away so as to bring out its full prismatic effects. There was also, upon the same table, a little Sheraton tea box. This was of some East Indian wood, in which was inlaid other rare woods, making a pattern after the manner of Sheraton. The lid was raised by an old silver handle, and the box inside was lined with some quaint blue figured French stuff.

DOROTHY QUINCY ROOM — LOOKING TOWARDS THE ENTRANCE

On the wall beside the portrait of Dorothy Quincy was a portrait of John Hancock, her husband, which was loaned to the Board of Managers by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, the original of which was likewise by Copley.

On the north wall hung two splendid portraits of General William Pepperell, the founder of the distinguished family bearing his name, and his wife, Marjory Bray, loaned to the Board by Captain Reginald Belknap of Newport, Rhode Island.

On the walls facing the Esplanade, between the windows, were portraits of Judge and Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, loaned through the courtesy of Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, one of the Board of Managers. There was also a portrait of Mrs. William Ellsworth, wife of Governor Ellsworth and daughter of Noah Webster. This portrait was loaned by Dwight M. Prouty, Esq., of Boston.

On the recess wall, over the Houdan busts, was a fine old engraving of "Franklin at the Court of France," done in color, and also a fine black and white engraving of "Martha Washington's Reception." The other engravings were the "Landing of the Pilgrims," "Lexington" and "Early Boston," all of exceptional beauty and exceedingly rare to-day. These engravings were a part of the antique collection of Messrs. Shreve, Crump & Low. Besides these pictures there was an exceedingly interesting old sampler belonging

to the Pruyn family and loaned by Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin.

Probably the most admired of any piece of furniture in this room was a Chinese Chippendale screen. This screen was of fine old mahogany and was made after the manner of the so-called Chinese Chippendale, with the delicate oriental influence which pervaded England during the latter days of Chippendale and which was so well expressed in many of his later designs. The glazed latticing conformed to the Chinese pagodas, and, with the pagoda top, carried out the same feeling. The framework of the sides was done in Chinese motif, and it was upholstered with old mulberry stuff with Chinese design, all making a very rare example of Chinese Chippendale.

The color scheme of this room was rose, the curtains and the draperies being made of a rich rose silk damask. The upholstery was likewise of the same material, while the carpet and wall paper were of pearl gray, the wall paper having a rose border copied from an old pattern. Hanging from the ceiling were two great crystal chandeliers, after an old design, made by McKenney & Waterbury Company of Boston. This firm also supplied all the lighting fixtures throughout the building, which, in every instance, were unique in character and carefully chosen to harmonize, as far as present day conveniences can, with the period which the house represented.

The Board desires to take this opportunity to express its sincere gratitude to Mr. Henry D. Sleeper of Boston and Gloucester, whose acknowledged taste and discerning judgment the Board deferred to, not only in the choice of fixtures but in the whole scheme of its difficult undertaking. To Mr. Sleeper is solely due the choice of Jacobean furniture, mention of which has already been made in this chapter, as well as other significant decorations which gave the house much of its distinctive charm and individual character.

Here, too, the Board begs leave to gratefully recognize its almost inestimable debt to Mr. Stetson Foster, who was the first professional decorator of standing to offer his services to the Board. It was Mr. Foster's suggestion, gratefully accepted by the Board, that all the furnishings of the house should be recognized products of Massachusetts as far as possible, and typical of New England life. Mr. Foster likewise facilitated the Board in many ways in helping to bring it in direct touch with the manufacturer, and assisted it in securing the materials used for hangings, as well as the wall paper, at a greatly reduced rate. All hangings and furniture coverings were made by the Stetson Foster Company.

Opening out of the Dorothy Quincy Room was the ladies' retiring room where women could rest. There were in this room comfortable sofas, armchairs, writing tables and the like for the conven-

ience of tired sightseers. The women's toilet was also here.

The central portion of the second story was occupied by the Tea Room, the most popular room in the building. While this room was originally conceived by the Board simply to serve afternoon tea, through the genius of its manager, Mrs. Margaret B. Purdy, it was turned into a restaurant where the public could get substantial luncheons. This restaurant proved to be among the most popular in the grounds, and was crowded from 12 o'clock noon to the closing hour of 5, the room not being large enough to accommodate those who thronged the Massachusetts Building in the hope of a midday meal. The balcony which opened immediately off from the Tea Room, and approximately 60 feet long by 10 feet wide, was fitted up as an extension of the Tea Room. During the days of storm, which were comparatively few, the great center hall was used to accommodate those who overflowed the Tea Room. The tables were oval or square gate-leg tables, besides many of a simpler type and more easily moved. There was also a great sideboard after the design of Thomas Chippendale, and likewise a grandfather's clock, bearing the name of the maker, James Dennett, of St. Helens in Lancashire, *circa* 1800. This clock was a part of the loan collection of Messrs. Shreve, Crump & Low.

TEA ROOM

The silverware was the loan of Messrs. Reed & Barton of Taunton, with offices and stores in Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and was of the highest grade material and workmanship. The china was purchased from Messrs. Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Company of Boston, and was made to order by the Onondaga China Company of New York, each piece bearing the State seal in blue. There were two blue lines, one deep and one narrow, circling each plate, following the lines of the cups and saucers, tea pots and other accessories to a tea table. The glass, too, after colonial fashion, was supplied by Messrs. Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Company. The crêpe paper napkins used in the Tea Room throughout the period of the Exposition were supplied free of charge by the Dennison Manufacturing Company of Boston.

Special mention should be made here of the wall paper in this room. This paper, which is called "Scenic America," was produced by the Zuber Company of Rixheim, Alsace, and was made by hand blocks from old prints of scenes of Boston Harbor, West Point, Niagara Falls and New York Bay, and was one of the most interesting features of the interior of the building. The paper, having been carefully backed with canvas, was, after the expiration of the Exposition, taken down and sold.

Through the knowledge of Mr. Stetson Foster we

found a valuable collection of old wall papers, and through his agency we were able to have them reproduced for use in the Massachusetts Building by the Thomas Strahan Paper Company of Chelsea. The one used in the hallway and stairways was taken from an old house in Salem; that in the large Assembly Hall downstairs from the old Paul Revere House in Boston; and the one in the Governor's Room, so called, from an old historic house in Marblehead; while the rest of this suite, four rooms in all, which were occupied by the managers, were covered likewise with reproductions of old papers, with cretonne curtains to match. The significant pieces of furniture in this suite were the loan of the Stetson Foster Company.

In recognition of the spirit of co-operation shown by the following concerns, the Board of Managers desires to hereby express its sincere appreciation: —

The Monument Mills, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, provided the bedspreads, in the center of each of which was woven the seal of Massachusetts.

Bliss, Fabyan Company of Boston provided all the quilts necessary for the building.

The Bay State Insulated Wire and Cable Company, Hyde Park, provided at cost all the wire and cable for the building.

F. W. Bird & Sons, Walpole, provided the roofing material at cost.

Knight & Thomas of Boston furnished fire ex-

UPPER BALCONY, OFF TEA ROOM

tinguishers used throughout the building free of charge.

Bigelow Carpet Company of Boston supplied the carpets at cost.

Burditt & Williams Company of Boston furnished the hardware at cost.

The American Seating Company of Boston supplied, at a reasonable price, chairs for the Assembly Hall.

T. F. Welch & Co. of Boston supplied the scenic wall paper at a reduced price.

P. P. Caproni & Brother of Boston furnished at cost busts of eminent statesmen and authors, together with pedestals.

Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company of Boston loaned a grand piano for use in the Assembly Hall.

Thomas A. Edison, Inc., of New York loaned a diamond disc phonograph and phonograph records.

The Remington Typewriter Company of Boston and San Francisco loaned typewriters for the use of the Board of Managers, both in their Boston office and at the Exposition.

The Perfection Cooler Company of Stoughton supplied, without charge, water coolers and spring water.

Books were contributed for use in the reading room and information bureau by the following: —

Union Publishing Company, Boston.
G. & C. Merriam Company, Springfield.
R. H. White Company, Boston.
Banker's Service Company, Boston.
Christian Science Publishing Company, Boston.
United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston.
Chapple Publishing Company, Boston.
Davidson Publishing Company, New York.
Drew Allis Company, Worcester.
Educational Publishing Company, Boston.
D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.
Salem Press, Salem.
Sampson & Murdock Company, Boston.
Ames Wells, Boston.

Recognition also should be made of further contributions loaned through the kindness of patriotic citizens of our Commonwealth. These were as follows: —

Engravings of John Adams, George Washington and Washington family group, loaned by Dwight M. Prouty, Esq., of Boston.

Two life-size portraits, painted after Stuart, loaned by F. H. Bacon, Esq., of Boston.

Prints of the "U. S. S. 'Macedonian,'" "Old Meeting House at Hingham," and "Perry's Victory on Lake Champlain," loaned by F. A. Robart of Boston.

Eleven valuable Pelham prints, loaned by Barrett Wendell, Esq., of Boston.

The antique silver collection was as follows: loaned by Mrs. Robert Allen Reed of San Francisco, formerly

MRS. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

of Massachusetts, 1 tankard, 1 beaker, 1 ladle, 3 old-fashioned sugar tongs, 1 old sugar bowl, 2 pitchers and 2 candlesticks. Loaned by Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin of Mattapoisett, 1 Paul Revere spoon.

Pieces of colonial currency, framed in one frame, were loaned by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins of Boston.

## SPECIAL DAYS AND EVENTS AT THE MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE

With the exception of the building of the State of California, in which were the administration offices, the headquarters of the Woman's Board, and in whose large and magnificent ballroom took place the Exposition official social functions, it is doubtful if any State or foreign building was the scene of larger activities than that of Massachusetts. Being the only one of the New England States represented by a building, the Massachusetts House became the home of all New England and its celebrations. Within its hospitable portals or upon its spacious terraces and lawns were observed State days, city days, college days, society and family reunions, and days commemorative of historic events.

Massachusetts was ready for the reception of its guests upon the opening day of the Exposition, February 20, 1915, Mrs. Horace D. Pillsbury, daughter of General Charles H. Taylor of the "Boston Globe," acting as hostess of the occasion. It is estimated that approximately 25,000 people visited the building during the day. Two days later there was a great demand for admission to the building and the broad stair approach as no building on the grounds afforded such an advantageous view of the automobile race

for the Vanderbilt Cup. As it was impossible for spectators to leave the building during the long progress of the contest, light refreshments were served and a concert was given in the Blue Room by the Hawaiian Glee Club, by courtesy of the Hawaiian Commission.

On the evening of March 9 a reception was given in honor of the Republic of Guatemala, attended by the Exposition Commissioners of that country and several representatives of Massachusetts manufacturers. Mr. Alexander Sedgwick of this Board presided.

On the afternoon of March 15 the State Building, which had become popularly known as the "Massachusetts House," was formally dedicated. A great multitude of people, many of whom were members of the Massachusetts and New England societies of California, assembled in the little piazza or circle immediately in front of the building to witness the ceremonies.

On the platform, which had been erected specially for the occasion, were the speakers of the day and representatives both of the Exposition and of foreign Nations, besides local celebrities and invited guests. Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California, one of Massachusetts' distinguished sons, officiated as Chairman of the Day, having been requested to preside by Mr. Alexander

Sedgwick of the Board of Managers, serving at the time as Resident Commissioner.

Mr. Sedgwick, on behalf of our Commonwealth, made the dedication speech, in which he paid high tribute to the courage and character of those men and women of California whose matchless spirits, undaunted by "fire and smoke and earthquake shock," had not only had the determination and enterprise to build a new and splendid San Francisco on the ashes of its dead self, but had also had the inspiration and daring to conceive and create the greatest Exposition that the world has ever seen or known in celebration of the contemporaneous achievement, scarcely greater than itself, — the building of the Panama Canal, which man's ingenuity had achieved and which, uniting the oceans, made thereby Massachusetts and California forever coastwise sister States. Addresses were also made by Honorable William Phillips, third Assistant Secretary of State, Honorable William Bailey Lamar, United States National Commissioner, and Honorable James Rolph, Jr., Mayor of San Francisco.

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Mr. Sedgwick accepted the commemorative bronze plaque presented in the name of the Exposition by Mr. R. B. Hale, its Vice-President.

A reception was given on April 7 in the Blue Room by the Massachusetts Society to Mrs. Charles S.

DEDICATION EXERCISES AT MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING

Hamlin as one of the Board of Managers, because of the desire on the part of that Society to show courtesy to our Commonwealth through one of its representative ladies accredited by the Governor of Massachusetts to represent the State.

As Massachusetts had been shown great honors through its representatives, Mrs. Hamlin and Mr. Sedgwick, who until this time had been the only commissioners present, the Board deemed the proper time had come to return the courtesies of the Federal, State and foreign officials by inviting them to a banquet on the evening of April 9. Mr. William Thomas of San Francisco, President of the Harvard Alumni Association and a native of Massachusetts, presided in the absence of Mr. Sedgwick, who had been suddenly called away by illness in his family. At this banquet President Moore paid great tribute to our Commonwealth and the part it had taken at the exposition. Honorable Charles S. Hamlin, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, likewise spoke, together with many others. The occasion was a distinguished one.

In honor of the Republic of Cuba, on April 18, a day designated by the President of the Republic of Cuba, at the request of the Board of Managers, Commissioner-General E. L. del Castillo and his staff, with invited guests, were entertained in the Dorothy Quincy Room. In reply to the invitation to name

a day that Massachusetts might celebrate in honor of Cuba the following was received: —

The President of Cuba has been pleased to designate the 18th of April, the seventeenth anniversary of the Declaration by the Congress of the United States, that the Cuban people are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, to be the special day when, by the request of the Governor and Commissioners of Massachusetts, a Cuban Commission will be present at your Pavilion to enjoy the privilege of your courtesies and most esteemed invitation.

Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin presided. Addresses were made by General E. L. del Castillo, Commissioner-General of Cuba, Mr. Charles H. Green, Chief of the Exposition Department of Manufactures, and many others.

On April 24 occurred the annual meeting of the Mayflower Society of California, followed by a public meeting in the Assembly Hall.

Miss Ruth Draper, on the evening of April 30, gave a delightful program of original monologues.

On May 10 a reception was held in honor of Dr. David Snedden, Commissioner of Education and a member of the jury of awards, attended by a number of eminent educators, at which Mr. C. T. C. Whitcomb of Brockton presided.

Leading musicians and patrons of music of California were invited to meet Dr. Muck, conductor of

the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Mrs. Muck, at a reception held on the evening of May 21.

The members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra were received and entertained on the evening of May 22.

The Colony of New England Women met at the Massachusetts Building on May 28.

A noteworthy event at the Exposition was the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17. Apart from the observance of the day at the Massachusetts House, the Exposition lent its various agencies toward a fitting commemoration. The program was arranged by Mr. George W. Stewart of Boston, Director of Music, and the scene of the impressive ceremonies was the wonderful Court of the Universe, where three bands — Sousa's, Conway's and the Exposition band — were massed and conducted by the three leaders. Every branch of the military and naval service took part in the great pageant. The exercises were witnessed by thousands. In the evening a banquet was given under the auspices of the New England Association of California.

There was a reception in honor of Mrs. J. Stearns Cushing and members of the Women's City Club of Boston on the afternoon of June 25.

"Boston Day" was celebrated on July 9. Prior to the formal exercises in the Assembly Hall, Mrs. Curley, wife of His Honor Mayor James M. Curley,

held a reception in the Blue Room, while, at the same time, motion pictures of Boston were being shown to the waiting audience downstairs. Mr. Meyer Bloomfield of Boston was chairman of the day. Mayor Curley was presented with a bronze plaque by the Exposition in commemoration of his visit, Director Frank L. Brown making the presentation address. Edward Rainey, secretary to Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, extended to Mayor Curley, in behalf of the municipality, greeting and welcome. Mayor Curley delivered an eloquent address upon the ideals which animated Bostonians in colonial days and which still inspire them to uphold the traditions of their Puritan ancestry.

The following evening, July 10, there was a reception in honor of Mayor and Mrs. Curley in the Dorothy Quincy Room, Secretary Charles O. Power presiding. Addresses were made by Mayor Curley, Mr. H. A. van C. Torchiana, Commissioner for the Netherlands, Honorable David Shanahan, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Illinois, General Castillo, Commissioner-General for Cuba, and Mr. De Young, editor of the "San Francisco Chronicle."

"New Haven Day" was observed in the Massachusetts House on the afternoon of July 14. There were addresses by President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, Mr. Ralph Hathorn, President of the

GOVERNOR'S BEDROOM

New England Association, and Mr. George D. Prentice, representing Mayor Rice of New Haven.

From July 14 to July 17 the Massachusetts House was the headquarters of the Universalist Convention.

On the morning of July 17 Governor David I. Walsh and the special legislative party arrived in San Francisco.

The official party consisted of His Excellency David I. Walsh, Major William J. Casey, Captain William B. Stearns, Honorable John W. Haigis, representing the President of the Senate, Honorable Channing H. Cox, Speaker of the House, Senators Charles W. Eldridge and Redmond S. Fitzgerald, Representatives Henry Achin, Jr., John B. Hull, Frederick H. Lucke and Edward F. McLaughlin, Honorable Charles L. Burrill, Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, and Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick, in charge of the delegation.

Colonel Peter H. Corr, Chairman of the Board of Managers, was the resident commissioner during the legislative party's visit.

Governor Walsh and his aides, during their stay in San Francisco, occupied the Governor's Suite in the Massachusetts House, while the rest of the party had quarters at the Fairmont Hotel.

"Massachusetts Day" was celebrated on July 19. For the occasion the building was beautifully decorated with festoons of evergreen, and the approaches

adorned with flowers. A platform was erected for the speakers, the legislative party, Exposition, State and foreign officials, while the balconies and stairs were occupied by invited guests.

A troop of cavalry with mounted band escorted the Governor and the legislative representatives from the St. Francis Hotel to the gates of the Exposition, where the escort was taken by a battalion of United States Marines to the Massachusetts House. For an hour preceding the official exercises a concert was given on the lawn by the Exposition band.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California, although leaving the city and pressed for time, paid tribute to our Commonwealth by calling on Governor Walsh and paying his respects.

Mrs. William Thomas of San Francisco was honorary chairman and hostess of the day, and the official chairman was the Honorable Charles A. Murdock of San Francisco.

After Governor Walsh had planted an elm tree, in keeping with the Exposition custom of each State and Nation planting a tree, President Moore of the Exposition presented him with a casket of jewels taken from the Tower of Jewels.

The invocation was pronounced by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has since become Bishop of Massachusetts. Mr. Edward Rainey, Secretary to Mayor Rolph of San

Governor David I. Walsh planting State Tree

President Moore presenting Governor Walsh with Commemorative Jewels from the Tower of Jewels

Francisco, said the mayor "was detained on the firing line in a local court fighting a battle for the people, and as that kind of thing was cradled in Massachusetts, he was sure the mayor's absence would be pardoned."

Governor Walsh was accorded an enthusiastic reception when he arose to deliver the principal address of the day, in which he brought the greetings of Massachusetts to California and to the world.

He spoke as follows: —

We have come from the East, like the wise men of old, to bear evidence of the respect, reverence and loyalty of the people of Massachusetts to the people of the great State of California. We have stretched the hand of good fellowship and of brotherly love across the continent, and we greet you of California with love and affection as brothers, — brothers who must stand together, plan together, fight together, and, if necessary, die together to preserve those blessings which are the privilege and the right of no State or no section of our country, but the heritage of every man, woman and child who lives under the folds of the American flag.

I am well aware that this Exposition of the arts and crafts of mankind was undertaken for the purpose of celebrating the successful accomplishment of the greatest engineering feat of our time, — the completion of the Panama Canal; but the real purpose of this Exposition must not be lost sight of. It is to let the various governments of the world know what is being done by other people and other governments for and by mankind.

I want to think of this Exposition, not merely as a display of the wealth, of the artistic greatness, of the intellectual advance-

ment of nations and people, but rather as an indication of the friendly rivalry between the governments of the world to indicate the progress of the people.

For what purpose, after all, do governments exist? Certainly not merely to add to the wealth of the few or the advancement of another few, or even the establishment and perpetuation of an educated or ruling class. The really great purpose for which a government exists and one we must never lose sight of, is to reduce to a minimum the misery and poverty, suffering and distress of mankind, and that government is the greatest which contributes most to the happiness, the welfare and the prosperity of all its people.

Concerning Massachusetts, the Governor said: —

The fame of Massachusetts is secure; her achievements in peace and war attest her greatness; her work for freedom and humanity has written her name large in history; and the names of her great sons, whose services to science and letters, to humanity and religion, to education and art, to freedom and philanthropy adorn the history of a century of growth, hang like a jeweled necklace upon her bosom.

The concluding address of the day, a scholarly one, was given by the Right-Reverend Thomas J. Conaty, Bishop of Los Angeles. Bishop Conaty was formerly of Taunton, Massachusetts, and an alumnus of Holy Cross College. This was the last public address of the venerable bishop, who passed away a few weeks later at his home in Los Angeles, and in whose honor the Massachusetts House was closed

Reception to Governor David I. Walsh

Governor Walsh delivering Address

during the hours of the burial service. In his address on "Massachusetts Day," Bishop Conaty referred to the bonds which exist between the Bay State and the State of California, comparing the hardihood and vigor of the Pilgrim Fathers with that of the Franciscan padres of California. He recalled that nine of the names on the Declaration of Independence were names of Massachusetts men, and that the Bay State had made contributions to the Nation's greatness which the Nation could never forget.

Immediately following these outdoor exercises the Governor held a reception in the Dorothy Quincy Room, while these artists took part in the musicale in the Blue Room: Miss Helen C. Heath of San Francisco, soprano, whose parents came from Charlestown, Massachusetts; Mrs. Viola van Orden Berry of New York, formerly a Boston church singer; Mrs. Barbara Einstein of Boston, contralto; Miss Constance Piper of Portland, Oregon, pianist; Mr. Walter Smith of Brockton, cornet soloist of the Boston band; Mr. Michael J. Dwyer of Boston, tenor; Mr. John E. Daniels of Boston, tenor; and Mr. John C. Manning, pianist, formerly of Boston, now of San Francisco.

The following day President Moore of the Exposition gave a luncheon in the California Building in honor of Governor Walsh.

On the evening of July 20, in the beautiful patio of the Cuban Pavilion, a dinner was given in honor of

Governor Walsh and the legislative representatives by the Cuban Commissioner-General, E. L. del Castillo, at the direction of the President of Cuba. There was a distinguished company present.

On July 21 Governor Walsh was the guest of honor at a reception and ball in the California Building given by the Woman's Board of the Exposition. Over a thousand guests attended this function.

There were reunions of the Shedd family on July 26, and of the Starr family on July 27, and of the Jewett family on July 28.

On the afternoon of July 31 the Mount Holyoke College Alumnæ gave a reception and tea in honor of Dr. Mary E. Wooley, President of the college. President Wooley delivered an address, and there was a musical program in the Dorothy Quincy Room.

Winners of the "Boston Journal" contest were received and entertained on August 2, and the following day the winners of the "Boston American" contest were received.

Mme. Maria Montessori, the eminent Italian pedagogue, was given the use of the Assembly Hall for the first of a series of lectures to parents and teachers on August 5.

"Vermont Day" was celebrated at the Massachusetts House on August 16, Mr. Walter L. Hogan of Burlington, Vermont, presiding. Commissioner

D. E. Bowe of Wisconsin tendered the greetings of other States.

The Harvard Club of San Francisco gave a luncheon to graduates and students of the university on August 20; Mount Holyoke and Smith colleges, the Collegiate Alumnæ and the New England Teachers' Association convened the following day, while on August 25, two hundred and fifty alumnæ and undergraduates of Wellesley College enjoyed their "Off Campus Day."

On August 30 the Emery Family held a reunion in the Blue Room.

On the evening of August 30 the official representatives of the Republic of Uruguay were the guests of the Commonwealth. This function was attended by Exposition officials, consuls of the Pan-American countries, State and foreign commissioners, and representatives of Massachusetts manufacturers.

September 9 was observed by the Exposition in celebration of the admission of California to the Union. Of Massachusetts participation, the "San Francisco Chronicle" said: —

Massachusetts paid picturesque tribute to California in honor of the birthday anniversary, when a colonial lawn fête was held on the lawns to the north of the Massachusetts Building. Twenty pretty San Francisco and Massachusetts young ladies in colonial costume gave a true colonial atmosphere to the scene. The building was decorated in blue and gold, the California colors, which

also symbolized the buff and blue of colonial days. There were colonial songs and dances, while eight girls from the Massachusetts Building served tea on the lawn. This was the most novel form of celebration of the day.

"Maine Day" was observed at the Massachusetts House on September 25. The principal address was delivered by Mr. Charles E. Jackson of Portland, the personal representative of the Governor of Maine.

On October 8 a reception was held by the Colonial Dames, attended by over two hundred ladies.

"City of Lawrence Day" was celebrated on October 12, a delegation of over a hundred representative business men of the city being in attendance. Vice-President F. H. Eaton of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce accepted the commemorative medal presented by the Exposition. On the same day there was a reception to Chairman Randall, Mr. John J. Conway, Miss Katherine O'Leary and Deputy Commissioner Hebbard of the Massachusetts Prison Commission, and Mr. William H. O'Brien of the Public Service Commission.

On October 25 Mrs. John Hays Hammond was hostess at a reception to the visiting and local members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. On October 28 was held the first of a series of four "At Home" receptions by Mrs. Hammond.

Massachusetts took a notable part in the celebration of "San Francisco Day" on November 2. In

the great pageant of States and Nations the Commonwealth was represented by a magnificent float, drawn by four white horses, symbolizing its history, education and industry. An invitation card, bearing the following, was distributed throughout the city: —

> The day of all days at the Exposition should be "San Francisco Day." Come and view the pageant from the Massachusetts Building. Look for the gilded dome. Come and make yourself at home. Please consider this a cordial invitation. Help make the day worthy of the Exposition and the city.

The invitation was accepted by many thousands.

The Republic of Argentina was the guest of honor at a reception on the evening of November 3. Honorable Peter H. Corr, chairman of the Massachusetts Board, presided, with Honorable Julius Kahn, member of Congress from San Francisco, as toastmaster. There were addresses by Mr. Horacio Anasagasti, Commissioner-General from Argentine, Mr. John Hays Hammond, President Charles C. Moore of the Exposition, and Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, Judge William Bailey Lamar, and Mr. William Shaw representing the Massachusetts exhibitors.

On November 6 a reception was held in honor of Miss Helen Keller, at which Mrs. John Hays Hammond presided. The speakers were Miss Keller, Mrs. John A. Macy and Mr. C. T. C. Whitcomb.

Miss Lotta Crabtree, the eminent actress, whose

early successes were in San Francisco, was received in the Blue Room on the afternoon of November 8, Mrs. Hammond officiating as hostess.

A reception was held in honor of Mrs. Lathrop, President of the National Society of Children of the American Revolution on George Washington Day, November 15, at which Mrs. Hammond presided.

On November 22 Mrs. Hammond entertained the members of the Woman's Board of the Exposition.

Honorable Samuel W. McCall, Governor-elect of Massachusetts, arrived in San Francisco on November 24, and was tendered a reception in the Blue Room by Mrs. Hammond and Mr. Sedgwick. In the evening Governor-elect McCall was a guest of honor at a dinner given by the National Commission to the State and Foreign Commissioners in the California Building. The following day a luncheon was given in honor of Governor-elect McCall in the Massachusetts Building by Commissioner Sedgwick.

On the evening of December 4, the closing day of the Exposition, the State flag was lowered for the last time by Mrs. Horace D. Pillsbury of San Francisco, daughter of General Charles H. Taylor, owner of the "Boston Globe," and presented to her, while the national colors were lowered by Mrs. Herman Gade, wife of the Norwegian commissioner, and presented to her.

MR. GEORGE F. MEAD

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

## REGISTRATION AND PUBLICITY

The exploitation of Massachusetts industries, the dissemination of information regarding its manufactured product, its educational institutions, its agricultural possibilities, its shipping facilities, both rail and marine, and its manifold advantages appealed to the Board of Managers as its chief function, and to this accomplishment it directed every energy. While the Massachusetts House became, as was to be expected, a center of social activity, it became, also, a clearing house of information regarding the manufactures of the State. Nothing was left undone that might in any way advance the interests of Massachusetts industry; nothing neglected that might bring trade to Massachusetts manufacturers.

While the Exposition was in celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal, in much greater degree it was an immense showroom for the exhibition of manufactured products and the seeking after greater trade relations. The Canal opened new channels for commercial intercourse, and the Exposition became a vast school to which came special trade students from all parts of the world, despite the European war. It was the mission of this Board to see that these students received the proper impression regarding the excellencies of Massachusetts manufactured goods.

To this end there was installed in the Registration Office in the Massachusetts House an elaborate cardfiling system made from special designs by the Library Bureau. Visitors were invited to register. The cards, when signed, showed the name and home address, the Exposition address, length of stay, business connections, literature desired, and what the visitor was especially interested in. These cards were filed according to name, city or town (if from Massachusetts), State and country. At the close of the Exposition these registration cards totaled 50,500. Undoubtedly not more than 1 in 20 visitors registered their names, and it would, therefore, seem a reasonable estimate that over 1,000,000 people visited the Massachusetts Building during the Exposition period. The general policy followed was to secure, whenever possible, a personal interview with visitors seeking special information regarding Massachusetts industries; to have delivered to them at their Exposition address printed matter containing the information sought; to forward similar material to their home address and to the business organizations to which they belong; and, particularly, to acquaint Massachusetts manufacturers with the inquiries made regarding their products.

Securing material for the Publicity Department was no small task, and necessitated a vast amount of correspondence and frequent appearance by mem-

bers of the Board and its secretary before Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and industrial organizations to explain the publicity policy of the Board and to urge the wisdom of taking advantage of this advertising medium. Every manufacturer in the State was asked to supply the department with material descriptive of his product, and officials and business organizations of every city and town were requested to prepare special community books or pamphlets for distribution. The following letter is one of the many forms of appeal sent broadcast throughout the State: —

GENTLEMEN: — We want your advertising literature.

We want a generous quantity of it.

We want to distribute it at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held in San Francisco.

We know we can put it into the hands of interested parties.

We would recommend that you prepare a special booklet, descriptive of your business, its resources and facilities, its operating system and business methods.

To illustrate such a booklet would make it more attractive.

Our publicity office in the Massachusetts House will use its utmost endeavor to learn what people and delegations from other States and countries visiting the Exposition are particularly interested in. Then our publicity office will endeavor to furnish them with printed matter from Massachusetts industries giving them the information they seek.

Our distribution of printed matter will be discriminating and thorough.

We shall try to give the student of exhibits and evidences of industry the information he seeks by placing in his hands our booklets descriptive of Massachusetts industries and the private matter of our manufacturers.

We shall follow up our meeting with people and delegations at San Francisco by sending printed matter to their home business addresses and to the business addresses of the trade associations to which they belong.

We shall endeavor to inform our Massachusetts manufacturers what people and what parties have made inquiries relative to industries in which our State is important or supreme.

We offer you the opportunity to be represented in this campaign for new business and for the establishment of new trade relations.

You give us your advertising matter, — having it as attractive as possible, we suggest, — and we will do our best to distribute it in such a way that there will be a material return to you.

For the Board of Panama-Pacific Managers, I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

Many manufacturers and business concerns took advantage of the service offered, as did also a number of cities and towns, schools and colleges. A list of the literature prepared will be found at the close of this section of the report.

In keeping with the general desire of Massachusetts manufacturers to foster closer trade relations with the republics of Central and South America, the Board of Managers sought the most effective means of directing the attention of the business men of Latin-

America to Massachusetts trade opportunities. The State's Publicity Bureau was full of valuable material in printed form; Massachusetts manufacturers would have substantial exhibits at the Exposition, and their representatives would be there. How, with no lack of dignity, and with a due regard to the conventionalities, were the seller and the prospective buyer to be brought together, and how could Massachusetts most effectively display its wares in competition with so many other States and countries? First, by invitation; second, by courtesy; and third, by bringing the representatives of the State and its manufacturers into personal contact with the commissioners and trade representatives of the countries in question.

In consequence of this policy, letters were sent to the Chief Executives of all Latin-American republics, inviting them to be the guests of Massachusetts, and to name a day which it would be the pleasure of Massachusetts to celebrate in their honor. Letters of similar character were sent to all the Chambers of Commerce and commercial organizations of these same countries, extending the hospitality of the Massachusetts House and offering the services of the Board at any time.

A copy of the letter sent to the Presidents of the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,

Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela follows: —

YOUR EXCELLENCY: — This Board, which is in charge of the representation of the State of Massachusetts at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held in San Francisco, California, in 1915, has been requested by His Excellency David I. Walsh, Governor, most respectfully to invite you to designate a date which may be celebrated in the Massachusetts State Building at the Exposition in honor of your country.

Therefore, please consider this letter to you the official invitation of His Excellency, the Governor, and the personal invitation of the people of Massachusetts, to be the special guests of this State at the Exposition on the day most agreeable to Your Excellency.

The people of Massachusetts are anxious to know more about the people of your Republic. We want to acquire a better knowledge of your resources and your products. We would like to tell you some interesting facts about the wonderful commercial and industrial facilities of Massachusetts.

Our principal thought, however, is to do our part toward laying the foundation of a better, a closer and a lasting friendship between the people of our country and of your Republic.

We are sending invitations to the commercial organizations of your country to avail themselves of the privileges of our State Building and of all the courtesies that it may be possible for the Board of Managers for Massachusetts to extend.

We would be very much pleased to receive an early notification of your acceptance of our invitation and word to the effect

that you have notified the trade bodies of your country of the day to be set apart for special observance in our Exposition Building.

Very respectfully yours,

PETER H. CORR,
*Chairman.*

CHARLES O. POWER,
*Secretary.*

The Board feels confident that these courtesies will have a lasting effect for good.

Appended hereto are some of the responses to the above invitation: —

GUATEMALA, October 5, 1914.

GENTLEMEN: — In reply to your favor of the 14th ultimo, in which you are pleased to ask me that I fix a day which, in honor of my country shall be celebrated in the building which the State of Massachusetts has already constructed at the Exposition of San Francisco, California, and to invite me to be a guest at said building on that day, I have the pleasure of informing you that the date which I consider appropriate is the 1st of March, anniversary of the promulgation of the fundamental charter of my country, and that if it be not possible for me to attend personally I will appoint a person who shall represent me.

I thank you most cordially for the exquisite courtesy of which I have been the object on your part, and with which you demonstrate the affection which you have for the people of Guatemala; and hoping that you also will be pleased to attend the reception which will be given in the building of Guatemala on the 15th of September, Anniversary of our Independence, it gives me satisfaction to subscribe myself

Your attentive and sincere servant,

M. ESTRADA.

HAVANA, CUBA, September 28, 1914.

DEAR SIRS: — The President of the Republic has received with pleasure your most esteemed favor of the 14th of September, in which you invite him on request of His Excellency David I. Walsh, Governor of Massachusetts, to designate a day which may be celebrated in the Massachusetts State Building at the Exposition of San Francisco in honor of Cuba.

Therefore, the President of Cuba has been pleased to designate the 18th of April — seventeenth anniversary of the Declaration by the Congress of the United States that the Cuban people are and of right ought to be free and independent — to be the special day when, by the request of the Governor and Commissioners of Massachusetts, a Cuban Commission will be present at your Pavilion to enjoy the privilege of your courtesies and most esteemed invitation. Notice of said appointment will be given to our trade organizations.

The President duly appreciates the sentiments that move you to desire more knowledge of the people of Cuba, of our resources, of our products, and to make in Cuba more known the industrial facilities of Massachusetts. We also hope that the Exposition of San Francisco will be the means of a better, closer and lasting friendship between the people of Cuba and the United States.

We appreciate very much the invitations that you have sent to many of the commercial organizations of our country to avail themselves of the courtesies offered by you in the State Building of Massachusetts, and we have the pleasure in reciprocating these sentiments, in offering ourselves and our building in San Francisco to the distinguished citizens of Massachusetts who may wish to honor us with their presence and company.

Very respectfully yours,

E. L. CASTILLO,

*Cuban Commissioner-General.*

SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, November 5, 1914.

GENTLEMEN: — I was much pleased and honored by the receipt of your kind favor of September 14, in which, in the name of the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and the people of the State, the Republic is invited to designate a date on which a day shall be celebrated in honor of Santo Domingo in the Massachusetts Building.

Upon the acceptance of the Dominican government I take pleasure in informing you that you will shortly be advised of the day chosen by the Republic.

Very respectfully yours,

RAMON BAEZ,
*Provisional President.*

As already stated, letters were sent to the Chambers of Commerce and commercial organizations of Central and South America, an example of which follows: —

*President, Camara de Comercio de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentine.*

DEAR SIR: — One of the principal features of the exhibit to be made by the State of Massachusetts, U. S. A., will be its State Building. This building will be a reproduction, on a somewhat modified scale, of the front section of the capitol building at Boston.

To the members of your organization who come to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the State of Massachusetts extends a most cordial invitation to visit the Massachusetts Building.

This invitation is extended in behalf of the people of Massachusetts by His Excellency David I. Walsh, Governor, through

the Board of Panama-Pacific Managers for Massachusetts, who will have charge of the State's interests at the Exposition.

The Board of Managers will be pleased to have the Exposition delegation of your organization as their guests of honor on the day that may be designated by His Excellency, the President of your country, for special observance in the Massachusetts Building as "Argentine Day."

The Board also would be pleased to have members of your organization call as often as possible upon them in a social way or for information or assistance.

We want you to tell us what you can do for us in a commercial and industrial way, and we want to tell you something about our ability to serve you commercially and industrially.

Our principal desire, however, is to lay the foundation of lasting friendship with Argentine through personal meeting in our State Building with visitors from your country.

Trusting that the members of your organization will avail themselves of the courtesies of our Board at the Exposition, and assuring you that His Excellency the Governor is very anxious that you shall do so, we beg to remain

Respectfully yours,

PETER H. CORR,
*Chairman.*
CHARLES O. POWER,
*Secretary.*

Among the responses to the above letter were the following:—

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, October 6, 1914.

*Board of Panama-Pacific Managers, Tremont Building, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.*

DEAR SIRS:— It is with pleasure that I avail myself of the opportunity to respond to your appreciated letter of the 17th ultimo.

I wish to thank you very heartily on behalf of the members of the Chamber of Commerce in Panama for your courteous invitation extended to those who visit the International Exposition to be held in San Francisco, 1915, to visit the Massachusetts Building. I feel sure that should any of the members go to San Francisco they will with pleasure put themselves in a position to be entertained by you on the day designated by the President of the republic.

I thank you most sincerely for the kind thought in wishing to lay the foundation of lasting friendship with Panama, and do hope you will have the pleasure of meeting a few of the members of the Chamber of Commerce on that day.

Thanking you most cordially for your friendly remarks, I beg to remain

Yours very truly,

RAMON URIAS-FERAUD,
*American Trade Developing Company.*

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS, C. A., October 15, 1914.

GENTLEMEN:— I take pleasure in replying to your favor of September 17 last, the contents of which I note, and I beg to offer my thanks for the kind invitation which you extend in the name of your people through His Excellency David I. Walsh,

Governor, to our members to be present and visit the edifice of the State of Massachusetts. This invitation we beg to accept at once, and it will be taken advantage of by any of our members who may go to the Exposition, and certainly it will be of great utility.

In regard to the practical means for developing and promoting commerce and industry between your State and this country, permit me to suggest the sending of catalogues and samples of your different products to these merchants, either by means of this Chamber, which is henceforth at your command, or directly.

Wishing you the best result in your undertaking, and thanking you again, I remain

Yours respectfully,

J. M. AGUICIO,
*President.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MONTEVIDEO, October 29, 1914.

*Board of Panama-Pacific Managers for Massachusetts.*

DEAR SIRS: — The Chamber of Commerce was much pleased to receive your kind letter of September 17, inviting its members to visit the building which the State of Massachusetts has had constructed for the International Exposition, which is to take place in San Francisco, California, in 1915, and which is a reproduction on a modified scale of the front portion of the capitol in Boston, — an invitation which His Excellency David I. Walsh, Governor of the State of Massachusetts, sent in the name of the country.

The Chamber of Commerce is particularly gratified that the Board of Managers desires to have a delegation of representatives of this country for the Exposition as guests of honor on a day to be set by His Excellency, the President of the Republic,

which would be considered as "Uruguay Day," dedicated to special exercises in the Massachusetts Building.

The Chamber of Commerce has communicated this desire to His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and has taken due notice of all your friendly messages in the said letter.

Uruguay will attend the brilliant celebration of the American civilization and progress with a modest representation of its material and moral progress; but the condition of its international commerce, caused by the European war, must make it difficult for the Chamber of Commerce to respond as it would wish to this invitation, taking into consideration the present troubles, and the necessity for the members remaining in the country.

The Chamber of Commerce takes pleasure in prophesying to the Board of Managers a complete and brilliant success, and again thanks you for the letter you so kindly wrote.

F. C. MACQUE,
*President.*

THE COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION OF BAHIA, December 7, 1914.

GENTLEMEN: — We take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter dated September 17, in which you have the kindness to invite this association and members of the classes represented by it to take part in the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition, considering as guests of honor the delegates which this association may send to represent it, who will be received on the day dedicated to the government of Brazil.

We beg to inform you that this association, knowing the advantages that this meeting will bring about for the progress and development of the commercial relations of the two friendly nations, will endeavor in due time, in order to respond to the

courteous invitation with which it is distinguished, to announce the associates and local merchants who will attend the Exposition, as individuals, in accordance with the desires expressed in that letter, requesting that these exhibitors endeavor to meet at the Pavilion of the State of Massachusetts, where a kind reception awaits them.

Thus, if for any cause this association is absent, you gentlemen will have persons from whom information may be obtained relative to the commercial and industrial life of this State, which is capable, by its varied production, of becoming a vast commercial center.

Thanking you again for your courtesy, we remain

Yours respectfully,

T. MARQUEZ,

*President.*

These letters are characteristic of the replies to the invitations, and are indicative of the spirit in which the advances for closer commercial acquaintance were received. In another portion of this report attention is given to the special receptions given in honor of several of these Republics, whose presidents designated a day to be celebrated in their honor by Massachusetts, and at which the Exposition representatives of Massachusetts manufacturers were guests.

Through the Publicity Department of the Board all State and foreign commissioners and representatives were supplied with the books and pamphlets and all advertising material concerning the industries of the State. Judicious distribution of this printed

matter was also made to individuals and to commercial organizations throughout the Pacific coast States, as well as to schools and libraries.

The future alone will tell the benefit of this publicity campaign, but the Board is of the opinion that the money and effort expended will prove a wise investment.

## Literature Prepared for Distribution

The "Massachusetts Exposition Edition," comprising a number of books known as the Industrial Series, written by recognized authorities, was issued by the Board of Managers. To the writers of these books the Board acknowledges the valuable service with gratitude. The demand for the series practically exhausted the supply.

The most comprehensive volume was that prepared by Miss Margaret Shea, chief of the division of manufactures of the Bureau of Statistics, entitled "The Industries and Foreign Trade of Massachusetts." The booklet was written with the idea of popularizing statistical information concerning Massachusetts manufactures. It emphasized the fact that though our State is relatively small, we have enormous resources which as yet have been scarcely tapped. In the past a tendency to supply only domestic markets has characterized our position, and we have made little or no effort to extend our trade beyond home bound-

aries. Recognizing the momentous opportunity which the opening of the new waterway presented, this book forces attention, in concrete yet simple form, to those of our industries which have been brought to the highest degree of development, and goes far towards acquainting our southern neighbors with what we have to sell.

It insists that the task of developing South and Central America devolves upon us; that Japan and the Philippines are daily making demands which the inauguration of the new water route should quicken into abundant sources of activity for Massachusetts manufacturers. Through lack of adequate shipping facilities these markets have hitherto been controlled by European countries. Although steamers went daily from Argentina to London, and from Brazil to Spanish ports, vessels came from these places to New York only once a fortnight, or even once a month, besides taking twice as long to make the trip. How, under these circumstances, were our neighbors ever going to become acquainted with American goods?

This book points out that the opening of the canal shortens the distance by 1,000 miles, and makes it possible to get goods to the west coast, to Chile, and, by means of the trans-Andean railroad, into Buenos Aires in less time than they can be brought from Europe. It emphasizes the need of ships, more ships, and more investment of American capital, for the lat-

ter will more than repay in reciprocal benefits to our manufacturers. Capital to develop the cattle-raising industry of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Central America will react in developing our boot and shoe industry by providing a source of supply for the all-important hides and skins.

The needs for material for clothing in each country are pointed out, also the abundant need for American machinery to develop railway and power enterprises, and to extend sugar, rubber and cocoa plantations in countries best suited for their growing. Special attention is called to the importance of having our manufacturers represented by first-class business agents who will preserve their standing and reputation, and who will familiarize themselves with the language of the country. The advantages of the city of Boston as an educational center are incidentally touched upon and the desirability of friendly intercourse by means of mutual travel and sojourn between the countries, which shall go a long way towards making a real Pan-America of the two continents.

A list of the names of all Massachusetts manufacturers accompanies the publication, thus insuring facilities for correspondence.

Mr. Charles F. Gettemy, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, contributed an excellent book of 115 pages, being a sketch of the history, organization and functions of his department, together with a list of its

publications and illustrative charts. This book formed, also, a part of the exhibit of the Bureau. The Commission of Economy and Efficiency supplied a number of volumes on the "Functions, Organization and Administration of the Departments in the Executive Branch of the State Government," a work much used by visitors to the Pavilion in the Palace of Education. The Directors of the Port of Boston, through the courtesy of Mr. Joseph A. Conry, prepared a book full of valuable information concerning Boston as a port, while Mr. John N. Cole of the Boston Industrial Development Board supplied an equally valuable booklet setting forth the advantages of the city as a place of residence and business.

The following books completed the Industrial Series: "Printing and Publishing in Massachusetts," by Frederick W. Hamilton; "Paper Making in Massachusetts," by James E. Sullivan of the Springfield Homestead; "The Firearms Industry in Massachusetts," by J. Lovell Johnson; "The Manufacture of Pianos in Massachusetts," by William H. Poole; "The Shoe of To-day," by Henry L. Stuart; "Opportunities for Fruit Growing in Massachusetts," by Fred C. Sears; "Fertilizer Industry in Massachusetts," by H. J. Wheeler.

Particular mention should be made of the souvenir catalogue of the Massachusetts Building at the Exposition, designed by John P. Callaway of Boston,

and printed by George E. Crosby Company of Boston. It was an artistic production. Embossed on its cover was a portion of the front of the State House with the dome gilded. It was illustrated with pen sketches and half-tones of the choicest pieces of furniture in the House, and contained a description of the building, a complete list of the furnishings and the historical paintings, and brief data concerning the firms which supplied the furnishings and equipment of the building.

The following was the brief preface to the catalogue: —

> In the onward progress of our great country in history, written and to be written, the name of Massachusetts has been and always will be prominently identified with every change and effort that makes for the good of men, — freedom, equality and education. Every American citizen hopes for and believes in the future of this country and in the indomitable spirit that actuates a race of pioneers. We are one people, — one in our aims, our thoughts and our aspirations. Massachusetts joins with the great brotherhood of States in the Exposition which commemorates the opening of the Panama Canal — made in America — for all humanity.

Catalogues, books of general information, views of buildings and grounds and bulletins were received from the Academy of Notre Dame, Roxbury; Bradford Academy, Bradford; Groton School, Groton; Williston Seminary, Easthampton; Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley; Radcliffe College, Cambridge;

Wellesley College, Wellesley; Boston University, Boston; Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston; Clark University, Worcester; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston and Cambridge; Emerson College of Oratory, Boston.

Booklets on and facts about the following cities and towns were received: Fitchburg, Pittsfield, Malden, Lawrence, Plymouth, Holyoke, Norwood and North Adams.

Hereto is appended the list of advertising material furnished by manufacturers of the State: —

### Industries of Massachusetts

*Agricultural Implements.*

Richardson Manufacturing Company of Worcester: —
- Worcester Lime and Fertilizer Distributor.
- New Standard Worcester Buckeye Mower.
- Curtis Easy-Pull Manure Spreader.

*Automobiles and Parts (also Motorcycles).*

U-Sav-Your Manufacturing Company of Warren: —
- U-Sav-Your Tire Remover.

Hendee Manufacturing Company of Springfield: —
- Indian Motorcycles.

*Bar Sundries.*

Herman Strater & Sons of Boston: —
- Beer Pumps.
- Catalogue of Bar Sundries.
- Steins and Plaques.

*Blotting Paper.*

Blotters — Columbian.

Eaton Dikeman Company of Lee.

*Blocks and Pulleys.*

Merriman Brothers of Boston: —

Yacht Blocks.

*Boots and Shoes (also Slippers).*

Edwin A. Clapp & Sons, Inc., of East Weymouth.

Bickford & Sweet of Worcester: —

Felt Slippers.

Siesta Slippers.

Lamb's Wool and Quilted Satin Soles.

Daniel Green Felt Shoe Company of Boston: —

Comfort Plus for Men.

Comfy.

Ashby-Crawford Company of Marlborough: —

Trot-Moc (athletic shoes).

Arthur A. Williams Shoe Company of Holliston: —

Williams Shoes.

*Books.*

Advertising literature relative to books from Houghton Mifflin Company.

*Brushes (Paint).*

Whiting Adams Company of Boston: —

How to obtain Brushes for all Purposes.

Brush Users' Almanac.

Brushes and Civilization.

Card of Medals.

*Bushings.*

Merriman Brothers of Boston: —

Lubrite Bushings.

*Chains.*

Simmons Company of Attleboro: —

Fortieth Anniversary Catalogue.

*Cleansing and Polishing Materials.*

Flash Chemical Company of Boston: —

Flash Cleaner.

American Metal Polish Company of Boston: —

Silva Putz Silver Polish.

Putz Cream.

Twin Necessities.

U-Sav-Your Mfg. Company of Warren: —

Furniture Polish.

Automobile Dressing.

*Confectionery.*

E. R. Knott Machine Company of Boston: —

Pop Corn Machine.

Candy Cutter.

Pop Corn Sifter.

Outfit for Pop Corn.

Candy Wrapping.

Pop Corn Cutter.

*Coolers.*

Perfection Cooler Company of Stoughton: —

Perfection Cooler.

*Cordage and Twine.*

Samson Cordage Works Company of Boston.

*Cotton Manufacturing.*

W. C. Plunkett & Sons of Adams: —

1814–1914 Book.

*Drills.*

Francis Reed Company of Worcester.

*Engines, etc.*

Sturtevant Mill Company of Boston: —
Crushing, Grinding, etc.
Getting Dividends out of the Air.
Products.

Fitchburg Steam Engine Company of Fitchburg: —
An Engine of Distinction.
What Others Say.

*Electrical Appliances.*

Holtzer Electric Company of Boston: —
Postals.

*Fertilizers* (see Agricultural Implements).

American Agricultural Company of Boston: —
Alfalfa and Its Culture.
Seeding to Grass and Clover.
Crops, Soils and Fertilizers.
Bradley's Standard Fertilizers.

*Ferrules.*

M. F. Cahill Company of Boston.

*Firearms.*

Smith & Wesson Company of Springfield: —
Revolvers.

*Food Preparations.*

Wm. Underwood Company of Boston: —
Good Tastes for Good Times.

*Granite.*

Rockport Granite Company of Rockport.

*Grindstones.*

Superior Corundum Wheel Company of Waltham.

*Groceries.*

S. S. Pierce Company of Boston: —

The Epicure.

*Gauges, Instruments, etc.*

Industrial Instrument Company of Foxborough.

*Knitted Goods.*

American Knitting Company of Waltham: —

Knitted Suits.

*Labels and Tags.*

Dennison Manufacturing Company of Framingham.

*Musical Instruments.*

Poole Piano Company of Boston: —

Player Pianos.

Catalogue of Pianos.

J. W. Steere & Son of Springfield: —

The Story of Cornell University Organ.

The Organ of Springfield's Auditorium.

Merriman Brothers: —

Megaphones.

*Optical Goods.*

American Optical Company of Southbridge: —

General Catalogue.

*Paints and Stains.*

Electric Stain Company of Boston: —

One Thing Lacking.

*Paper and Paper Novelties.*

Wm. W. Bevan Company of Boston: —

Souvenir Catalogue, 1915.

Strathmore Paper Company of Mittineague: —

Alexandra, Japan.

*Pipe.*

Macbee Cement Lined Pipe Company of Boston.

*Razors.*

The J. R. Torrey Razor Company of Worcester: —
How to Shave.

Gillette Safety Razor Company of Boston: —
New England Enterprise.
Catalogue.

*Regalia — Society Badges and Emblems.*

The Boston Regalia Company of Boston: —
Miscellaneous Literature.

*Signal Systems.*

Gamewell Fire Alarm Company of Boston: —
Signalling Systems for Municipal Police Departments.
Fire Departments for Industrial Plants.

*Silverware.*

Reed & Barton of Taunton: —
Chats about Silver.

*Soda Water Apparatus.*

American Soda Fountain Company of Boston.

*Sporting and Athletic Goods.*

Stall & Dean of Brockton: —
Winter Catalogue.
Summer Catalogue.

*Surgical Instruments.*

Macalaster Wiggin Company of Boston.
Codman & Shurtleff, Inc., of Boston.

*Stair Treading.*

American Mason Safety Tread Company of Lowell: —
Mason Safety Tread.

*Tools.*

Trimont Manufacturing Company of Boston: —
Trimo Tools.
H. H. Mayhew Company of Shelburne Falls: —
A Bit of History.
Waltham Machine Works of Waltham.
Simonds Manufacturing Company of Fitchburg.

*Twist Drills.*

Morse Twist Drill & Machine Company of New Bedford.
New Process Twist Drill Company of Taunton.

## MOTION PICTURES

A popular feature of the Massachusetts House was the Assembly Hall, in which were shown daily, from 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M., motion films picturing the history, industry and scenery of the State. The pleasure, the instruction, the entertainment given by these views justified the Board of Managers in having secured them. Former residents of Massachusetts took great pleasure in visiting, as it were, the old home, while those who knew the places by reputation found kindred pleasure; children of the California schools, taxing the capacity of the hall, took keen delight in the historical reels and showed a substantial acquaintance with the stories illustrated, and the older people, interested in processes of manufacture, watched studiously as the several industrial films were thrown upon the screen.

On May 19, 1914, the Board of Managers, with the approval of the Governor and Council, entered into a contract with Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, to "photograph, develop and manufacture" a series of motion pictures, 7,000 feet of which were given to historical subjects and 9,000 feet to outdoor scenes throughout the State. The contract price was fixed at $10,000. It was provided, however, that the Edison Company pay $3,720 for the commercial use of

approximately 4,500 feet of film, so that the net cost to the Board for the 16,000 feet of film was $6,280. Under the contract the Edison Company also provided two projecting machines and an operator. The operator was at the service of the Board seven hours a day throughout the entire Exposition period.

In addition to the Edison pictures the Board purchased from the Dadmun Company of Boston approximately 2,700 feet of film at a cost of $591.75. These pictures included Governor Walsh reviewing the National Lancers, maneuvers of the State militia, naval brigade on board the "Chicago," view of Boston from the Custom House tower, Revere Beach, yachting in Dorchester Bay, canoeing on the Charles River, Bunker Hill Day in Charlestown, Dorchester Day, South Boston Carnival, North End municipal playground, Fourth of July on Boston Common, presentation to the city of Boston of elephants purchased by children through the medium of the "Boston Post," Boston Floating Hospital, launching at the Fore River works, market gardens, Cape Cod Canal, Fenway gardens, model calf pens, confetti battle at Harvard, workhorse parade, and the Gould and Dutchland farms.

Many of the visitors to the Assembly Hall were greatly impressed by pictures of an agricultural character. People who had thought of Massachusetts only as a manufacturing State were quite astonished

ASSEMBLY HALL, WHERE MOTION PICTURES WERE SHOWN

at the scenes of her apple orchards, onion and tobacco fields, market gardens, live stock and model farms. These films emphasized the exhibit of the State Board of Agriculture in the Palace of Agriculture, which advised young men "to go back east to Massachusetts." They have been given to the State Board of Agriculture for use in its educational work.

An arrangement was also made with the Dadmun Company for the making of special films to show processes of manufacture, — one of the features of the general publicity scheme. To give Massachusetts manufacturers the opportunity of displaying their goods by means of motion pictures, the Board offered to "run" such films as might be presented. These pictures were made without expense to the State and shown in the Massachusetts Building without cost to the manufacturer. Nearly 10,000 feet of film of this nature were made, and proved to be an interesting and instructive part of the daily program. The audiences witnessed the making of books, cigars, jewelry, drills, paper, sculpture, rubber, shoes, silk and other processes. Manufacturers who took advantage of this form of publicity were Pippin Cigar Company, Daniel Low Jewelry Company, New Process Twist Drill Company, Wheelwright Paper Company, P. P. Caproni & Brother, Foster Rubber Company, the Norwood Press, Quincy Granite Company, Thomas Plant Shoe Company, William Skinner & Sons, Berk-

shire Cotton Mills, Corticelli Silk Company, Reed & Barton and Ginn & Co.

The historical reels made by the Edison Company were, of course, the most pretentious of any on the program, and were highly satisfactory. Much thought was given to the preparation of the several scenario, and while there may have been departures here and there for dramatic effect, the pictured stories held closely to historical data. Whenever and wherever it was practical the scenes were enacted at the original places, as, for example, in the case of the Landing of the Pilgrims, Paul Revere's Ride and the Battle of Lexington. Otherwise the films were made where surroundings best suited. The numerous characters portrayed in the six stories required the services of over a hundred actors. The pictures were well staged, the action good and the scenes realistic and dramatic. The subjects chosen were "The Landing of the Pilgrims," Longfellow's "The Courtship of Myles Standish" being used as the basis; "The Boston Tea Party," a very meritorious production; "Paul Revere's Ride," Longfellow's work again being used, verses of the poem being shown on the screen between the several scenes; "The Minute Men of Lexington," "The Battle of Bunker Hill," and "Ononko's Vow," a nicely conceived bit of fiction in connection with the Deerfield Massacre.

These historical pictures, as already noted, gave

great pleasure, particularly to the children of the schools of California, who came to the Massachusetts Building in classes to see them. Upon several occasions they were loaned to schools, churches and institutions as well as to some of the other State buildings.

The purpose of the Board in having motion pictures made of scenes throughout the Commonwealth was to give visitors to the building an idea of the scenic beauty of the State, its cities and towns and places of resort. The policy was in line with the exploitation of Massachusetts and New England generally as a place favorable for business, home or recreation. Daily for ten months the pictures were shown, and many thousands of people from other States and other Nations viewed them. Physical Massachusetts became better known, and the invitation to visit within its borders greatly emphasized.

Pictures throughout the State were made in the fall of 1914, and were ready for use on the opening day of the Exposition. The first reel made was "Seeing Boston from a Street Car," which gave an excellent conception of the city and its lovely suburbs. "Boston as a Port," another striking reel, was made from the deck of a tug provided by the Directors of the Port of Boston, while excellent views of the Charles River Dam and Basin, and the river up as far as Watertown, were secured from a launch provided by the Metropolitan Park Commission. The Boston

fire department gave a special drill, and baseball fans witnessed the memorable contest between the "Giants" and the "Braves" on Labor Day.

So far as the rest of the State was concerned, an effort was made to show something of the business districts, residential districts and parks of the cities and towns taken. Following is a list of the pictures shown: Lynn, Marblehead, Salem, North Shore Drive, Cambridge, scenes about Harvard University, Arlington, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Pittsfield, Berkshire Hills, Lenox, Stockbridge, Great Barrington, Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, Fitchburg, Lancaster, Clinton, Wachusett Dam, Quincy, Attleboro, Gloucester and Brockton. Wherever there were industries of a distinctive character to which the name of a place had become attached, and which lent themselves to motion pictures, pictures were made, as in the case of the fisheries at Gloucester and the granite quarries at Quincy. This was also true of places of pronounced historical interest.

Included in the Gloucester reel were pictures showing the accuracy of the "Natalia," a remarkable boat invented by John Hays Hammond, Jr., which is operated and controlled by wireless from the shore.

In that portion of the report covering the State's exhibits in the Palace of Education mention is made

of the pictures taken of activities in several of the State institutions.

The authorities of Wellesley College sent an exceptionally beautiful reel showing the recreations of the students and the Tree Day exercises.

All told, there were 28,434 feet of film, divided thus: historical subjects, 7,000 feet; processes of manufacture, 9,719 feet; State institutions, cities, towns, etc., 11,715 feet.

To supplement the motion pictures, as well as to rest the eye, there were approximately 400 plain and colored stereopticon slides. Twenty-seven of these were views within the State House, and 90 were of schools and colleges. The remainder were of old landmarks, residences, churches, public buildings, monuments, etc., throughout the State.

A printed program of the reels and pictures was kept in the registration office. Visitors might request the "putting on" of any of the films. There were frequent calls for the historical and industrial reels.

All of these motion pictures and stereopticon slides, with the exception of the industrial reels and those of State institutions, have been given, with the approval of the Governor and Council, into the custody of the Adjutant-General for the entertainment of the Massachusetts soldiers stationed on the Mexican border.

## MASSACHUSETTS BOOTH IN PALACE OF EDUCATION

The Massachusetts Pavilion was unquestionably the most conspicuous and most beautiful of both State and foreign structures within the Palace of Education. It occupied an ideally located space on Avenue C, between Fifth and Sixth streets, near the entrance to the main palace from the Court of Palms.

The architects of the Pavilion were Wells & Dana of Boston; the builder, W. D. Henderson of San Francisco. Its construction cost the Commonwealth $3,787.08.

The Pavilion was 43 feet 3 inches wide by 90 feet 4 inches long, of Roman Corinthian Architecture. It was a two-story building, the walls of the second story forming a clerestory with promenade balconies, approximately 8 feet wide. The main entrance was between double sets of pilasters through a deep vestibule beneath a large circular arch, and was enriched with detached columns and paneled wall surfaces, while at either side rose the stairs to the second story. The main entrance was further emphasized by two wrought-iron lanterns and brackets made from the architect's designs by pupils of the Worcester Trade School for Boys.

The sides of the Pavilion were formed by a series of arches with a pilaster and impost treatment of

MASSACHUSETTS BOOTH IN THE PALACE OF EDUCATION

the separating piers, surmounted by an enriched cornice with the piers emphasized by ornamental lamp standards finished in bronze. The clerestory walls were penetrated by square-headed openings and enriched with paneling and molded architraves and surmounted by a rich frieze, latticed and paneled. All the openings in the second story were finished with portières and drapery for the purpose of excluding the light from the motion-picture theatre, which had a seating capacity of 250.

The brilliant lighting effect and the general color scheme added greatly to the attractiveness of the Pavilion. The interior walls and pillars were colored a light buff, the ceilings an ivory tint and the woodwork mahogany stained. The furniture and the woodwork of all exhibit apparatus were mahogany, or stained to correspond.

There were approximately 7,800 square feet of floor space in the Pavilion. The Educational Exhibit occupied 2,000 square feet, and the Social Economy Exhibit 1,800 square feet, of the ground floor, while on the upper floor and balcony was the exhibit loaned to the Commonwealth by the United Shoe Machinery Company. This loan exhibit consisted of a large part of the priceless collection of ancient and modern forms of footwear, gathered by Mr. George W. Brown, vice-president of the company, and was displayed in glass cases, while about the walls of the section was

hung a series of original water-color paintings by Josef Urban of Vienna, Austria, of the costumes and shoes of various periods and Nations. In addition to this most attractive and interesting exhibit of footwear, several times daily the modern process of shoe making was shown by means of motion pictures in the adjoining theatre, the pictures being supplemented by a lecture. A special moving picture, made at the request of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, illustrative of the co-operative system of State-aided vocational training, was shown. This film showed the work of the Beverly Independent Industrial School for Boys, a school maintained by the United Shoe Machinery Company in conjunction with the Commonwealth and the city of Beverly.

The educational and welfare exhibit of the United Shoe Machinery Company was planned by Mr. John F. O'Connell, Publicity Director, with the assistance of Mr. Henry L. Stuart of the same department.

In this theatre were shown, also, specially prepared motion pictures of activities in a number of the State institutions, to wit, the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded at Waltham, the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, the School for Feeble-minded at Wrentham, the Hospital School for Crippled Children at Canton, and the Norfolk State Hos-

pital for Inebriates. The work being done at these several institutions could not have been presented in a more graphic, entertaining and instructive manner. The pictures were viewed and studied by a large number of people and served their purpose with excellent effect. These films, as well as others, were loaned now and again to certain California schools and institutions. They are now in the possession of the State Board of Charity, to be used under the direction of that Board and the State Board of Insanity.

## MASSACHUSETTS EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT

The Board of Panama-Pacific Managers for Massachusetts, among its first acts, decided that the Commonwealth should be represented at the Exposition by an Educational Exhibit worthy of the State. Dr. David Snedden, the Commissioner of Education, was early taken into conference, and correspondence was entered into with a view of determining what kind of exhibit the State could best provide.

The Exposition authorities had decided that it would be inexpedient and unprofitable to attempt to have complete educational exhibits from each State. American education, as a whole, should be represented, but each State should contribute to the exhibit such features as might prove most illuminating to other States and other countries. Emphasis was laid upon the desirability of selecting some phases of the educational work of each State, concentrating attention on these, and accomplishing some definite purpose, — teaching some lesson and teaching it well. In other words, each educational exhibit should represent a special idea.

After a number of consultations with the authorities in charge of education at the Exposition, the Commissioner of Education and the Board of Managers agreed that on the whole it would be most profitable

to Massachusetts, and to the country at large, that its educational exhibits should be confined to two special phases of State work, — State-aided vocational secondary education and textile education. This decision proved most acceptable to the Panama-Pacific Exposition educational authorities, and action was taken at once to obtain proper space in the Palace of Education for the exhibit, and to begin its preparation.

Dr. Snedden, Commissioner of Education, by a vote of the Panama-Pacific Managers for Massachusetts, was authorized to act as their agent in providing for the educational exhibit at the Exposition. The Commissioner invited Mr. C. T. C. Whitcomb, head master of the Brockton High School, to serve the Panama-Pacific Managers and himself as the active representative in organizing the exhibit and in taking charge of it during the Exposition. Mr. Whitcomb accepted the position, obtained a leave of absence from his duties at Brockton until September 1, 1915, and began active work as Director of the Massachusetts Educational Exhibit May 15, 1914. Later, he resigned his position at Brockton, and remained in charge of the exhibit until the close of the Exposition. He was instructed to take all necessary steps to provide for a suitable educational exhibit in the Exposition, subject to the approval of Dr. Snedden in the details of the same. Mr. Whitcomb entered upon his

work with enthusiasm and with a keen appreciation of the responsibility and the honor of representing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at the Exposition.

The sum of $20,000 was appropriated by the Managers for preparing, installing and managing the exhibit. All proposed expenditures from the appropriation were to bear the approval of the Commissioner of Education, and all bills were, of course, finally to be approved by the Board of Managers.

Dr. Snedden clearly outlined at the beginning the several aims and purposes of the exhibit through carefully prepared memoranda and by frequent personal conferences. The Commissioner was impressed with the large amount of work to be done in the limited time allowed for preparing the exhibit, and in particular with the extreme difficulties of making an educational exhibit that would meet the requirements of the authorities at San Francisco and the standards which the public had a right to expect. To use his words, he "questioned if any form of human activity is more difficult to exhibit at a distance from its home than education," for "the products of education are trained and instructed boys and girls, and men and women, and cannot easily at best be exhibited." The Commissioner was firm in his desire that the exhibit should tell its story clearly and comprehensively, and that it should be unique in character.

The work of the Director naturally resolved itself into three periods of activity in pre-Exposition days: first, a survey to obtain a thorough knowledge of the State-aided vocational school system, and of the work of the three textile schools; second, a study of the ways and means of making an educational exhibit; and third, the actual work of preparing and assembling the elements of the exhibit for transportation to San Francisco.

During May and June, or as long as the schools were in session, the Director visited day industrial and homemaking schools throughout the State, and the three textile schools, at Lowell, New Bedford and Fall River. The evening trade extension and homemaking schools had closed before May 15, and all work connected with these phases of vocational education was necessarily postponed until October, when these schools were again in session. At the end of June he attended a three-day conference of industrial and homemaking school directors and instructors at Hyannis, held under the auspices of the Board of Education, and he also was present at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst the latter part of July for a similar conference of agricultural school instructors. At both these conferences opportunity was given to outline in a general way the aims and plans of the exhibit of the State at the Exposition, and to enlist the active support and co-

operation of teachers in charge of the schools in preparation of the exhibit.

During July and August time was taken in visiting some of the agricultural schools, which continued in session during the summer months, but a more extended trip among these schools was taken in October with Mr. Rufus W. Stimson, the agent of the Board of Education for agricultural secondary vocational education. The larger part of the vacation months of July and August, however, was profitably spent in formulating concrete plans for making the exhibit and in providing ways and means for installing the same. Many conferences were held with representatives of companies which made a specialty of providing exhibit furniture or apparatus, and of preparing charts, slides, models or other exhibit devices.

In July desk space was provided the Director in the office of the Department of Vocational Education in the Ford Building, Ashburton Place, and in October a room was obtained in the same building as an office. Miss A. M. Fairbrother was employed as a stenographer on August 2, and continued to serve in that capacity during the preparation period.

The general plan of the exhibit finally decided upon by the Director and approved by the Commissioner is as follows: —

I. Exhibit of *ideas* rather than product. A definite and comprehensive story of the system of State-aided secondary vocational education and of textile education in Massachusetts.

II. A *Unit Exhibit.* No exhibit from individual schools as such, and no duplication of material.

III. The employment of *electrical* and *moving devices,* color schemes, graphic interpretations, striking photographs, and specially prepared literature in the presentation of ideas.

IV. Exhibit designed to serve at least *three classes* of *persons:* —

1. Persons technically informed in the field of education under consideration, or capable readily of interpreting technical descriptions and illustrations of lessons which it is intended to convey.
2. Laymen, well informed and interested, such as typical members of school boards, capable of appreciating aims and results, and appreciative of adequate and sound presentation of the steps justifying and leading to such purposes and results.
3. Visitors, not particularly well informed nor especially interested in education, but who are capable of being impressed by striking presentations of significant facts, comparisons, etc., especially if graphically portrayed.

In conformity with this general plan the Director in September entered upon the third period of activity, *i.e.,* the work of actually preparing and assembling the elements of the exhibit. This work included the following: —

I. *Charts* describing concretely and comprehensively the beginnings, growth, legislation, administration, supervision, cost, methods of teaching, working conditions and results of the phases of education under discussion.

II. *Slides* and *transparencies* from photographs depicting the actual work of the various phases of vocational and textile schools; the slides to be accompanied by a corresponding series of descriptive or legenda slides giving in detail a complete story of the work, processes or results, which the pictures are intended to convey.

III. *Illustrative material,* as actual products of the work of pupils, administrative forms, reports and historical pamphlets and documents to describe more fully the charts and slides.

IV. *Models* or other devices to show types and growth of schools to supplement further the charts and slides.

V. Specially prepared *printed matter* or *literature,* as leaflets, pamphlets and manuals, describing the elements and aims of the exhibit, for distribution at the Exposition.

VI. *Supplementary exhibits* of framed pictures or photographs of colleges and schools representing and suggesting other types of education in the Commonwealth.

The work of supervising the taking of photographs

for slide purposes in the various schools of the State, and preparing descriptive material for the legenda slides, occupied a large part of the Director's activity from September to January, although a great deal of time was required in preparing charts, selecting material or product for illustrative purposes, designing models, and obtaining exhibit cases, chart display frames, stereomotorgraph apparatus for slides and other display features. Day and evening schools were constantly visited by him accompanied by an expert photographer to obtain material for these slides. Mr. Charles R. Allen, Mr. Rufus W. Stimson and Miss Nellie M. Wilkins, the agents of the State Board of Education in charge of vocational education, were present on many of these occasions, and aided the Director in selecting subjects and processes of work for photographic presentation.

The exhibit as finally prepared and forwarded to San Francisco included —

I. CHARTS. — One hundred and eighty charts, of which 120 described the work of State-aided vocational education, and 60 the textile schools. A number of important charts, representing methods, processes and results in special phases of work, were prepared by the principals and teachers of some of the schools.

The schools from which charts were received are the following: —

Lowell Textile School.
New Bedford Textile School.
Bradford Durfee Textile School.
Beverly Independent Industrial School.
Holyoke Independent Evening Industrial School.
Newton Vocational School.
Somerville Vocational School for Girls.
Springfield Vocational School.
Westfield Trade School.

The charts were exhibited in six large multiplex display cabinets.

II. SLIDES. — Twenty-six full sets or magazines of both picture and story or legenda slides, 52 in each set; also a few odd slides not classified.

1. *Agricultural Schools.* — Eight sets, representing activities in —

Ashfield Vocational Agricultural Department.
Brimfield Vocational Agricultural Department.
Bristol County Agricultural School.
Concord Vocational Agricultural Department.
Essex County Agricultural School.
Hadley Vocational Agricultural Department.
Harwich Vocational Agricultural Department.
Marlborough Vocational Agricultural Department.
North Easton Vocational Agricultural Department.
Petersham Vocational Agricultural Department.
Smith's Agricultural School and Northampton School of Industries.

2. *Industrial Schools.* — Seven sets, representing work at —

Beverly Independent Industrial School.
Boston Day Industrial School for Boys.
Boston Evening Industrial School.
Boston Trade School for Girls.
Holyoke Vocational School.
Lawrence Independent Evening School.
Lowell Vocational School.
New Bedford Independent Industrial School.
Newton Vocational School.
North Attleborough Independent Evening Industrial School.
Quincy Industrial School.
Somerville Vocational School for Boys.
Springfield Vocational School.
Worcester Boys' Trade School.
Worcester Girls' Trade School.

Of these, two and a half sets were from the Newton Vocational School. The Beverly Independent Industrial School, the Boston Day Industrial School for Boys, the Worcester Boys' Trade School and the Worcester Girls' Trade School also contributed important parts of these industrial slides.

3. *Homemaking Schools.* — Five sets, three from day schools and two from evening schools. The day school slides were made from photographs taken largely at the Newton School, although the Boston Trade School for Girls and the Somerville Vocational School for Girls were represented. The slides from evening schools depict work in the Boston Evening Practical Arts Courses at the Washington Allston

School, Allston, and at the Warren School, Charlestown, the Holyoke Vocational School, the Taunton Independent Evening Industrial School and the Wakefield Independent Evening Industrial School.

4. *Textile Schools.* — Three sets, one each from the Lowell Textile School and the Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River.

5. *Continuation School.* — Two sets from the Boston Continuation School.

6. *Massachusetts Nautical School.* — One set. An exhibit of the aims and work of the Massachusetts Nautical School was decided upon as an additional feature of the educational activities of the Commonwealth. The Nautical School is, in fact, a vocational school of secondary type, and is State-aided, although not included under the legislation of the State-aided vocational schools named above.

For the purpose of exhibiting these slides in the most advantageous way two twin stereomotorgraph machines were provided. These were operated by electricity, and presented each picture slide and its corresponding legenda slide side by side, on screens about 3 feet square. The stereomotorgraphs were a valuable addition to the exhibit. They were installed in artistically made cabinets in the main section of the Educational Booth, and were the center of interest at all times. They were in constant use and gave life and color to the exhibit.

Sets of slides on each phase of education were exhibited in alternation or as circumstances warranted. The picture slides were colored by experts, and gave a lifelike and accurate presentation of the work of the schools. The legenda slides were prepared from printed copy and were easily read and attractive to the eye. The subject-matter was a carefully prepared description of each picture written in popular style and yet from an educational point of view.

III. Transparencies. — Supplementary to the slides there were 72 large colored transparencies set in mahogany frames, in groups of five or six, together with descriptive plates. These were enlarged pictures of typical slides of each type of vocational and textile education. Lighted by electricity, and placed in prominent places over exhibit cases, they not only were of service in giving the visitor an insight at all times regarding the activities in each type of school, but they also furnished a marked decorative feature to the exhibit and the booth.

IV. Cabinets. — There were 16 plate-glass cases on mahogany bases, 4 feet long, 2½ and 3 feet wide and about 5 feet high, in which exhibits of product, photographs, drawings, administration blanks and forms, and State reports and historical documents were installed. These were provided with plate-glass shelves or pyramid-shaped wooden display interiors. Five of these were used for the textile schools, four

for homemaking schools, two for industrial schools, one for the Nautical School, two for models and one for documents and reports.

V. PRODUCT. — Product was exhibited only so far as needed to describe the charts and slides. There was no duplication of material. It was confined largely to work done by students in the industrial, homemaking and textile schools. A large part of the product was installed in the glass cabinets, although some of the wood and iron work, as furniture and machinery from the industrial schools, on account of their size and character, were exhibited in prominent places in the booth, and in some instances were of use as furniture. A considerable amount of textile material was displayed on charts.

It was, of course, impossible to exhibit agricultural school and homemaking school products, except in a limited way, on account of their perishable character. The schools, from which a large part of the product was obtained, were as follows: —

### 1. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Beverly Independent Industrial School: —
Machine parts.

Boston Day Industrial School: —
Printing, woodwork.

Boston Evening Industrial School: —
Decorative art work, designs, frescoes.

Boston Trade School for Girls: —
Children's and women's dresses, designs, millinery.
Holyoke Vocational School: —
Ironwork, needlework, patterns.
Newton Vocational School: —
Furniture, lathe, machinery, patterns, printing.
North Attleborough Independent Evening Industrial School: —
Designs, jewelry, silverware.
Quincy Industrial School: —
Blue prints, gear work, telephone.
Somerville Vocational School for Girls: —
Dresses, millinery.
Springfield Vocational School: —
Woodwork.
Worcester Boys' Trade School: —
Blue prints, electroliers, furniture and other woodwork, machine parts, patterns, tools.
Worcester Girls' Trade School: —
Children's and women's apparel, power machine work.

### 2. Homemaking Schools

Boston Trade School for Girls: —
Confectionery, pastry.
Newton Vocational School: —
Canned goods, pickles, preserves, soap.
North Attleborough Independent Evening Industrial School: —
Pickles, preserves.
Somerville Vocational School for Girls: —
Confectionery, pastry.

### 3. Textile Schools

A large amount of product was exhibited from each of the three textile schools, as follows: —

Lowell Textile School: —

Designs, dyes, woolens, worsteds.

New Bedford Textile School: —

Dyes, fine cotton goods, knit goods, machine work.

Bradford Durfee Textile School: —

Designs, cotton in process of manufacture, plain cotton goods.

Special mention may be made of two artistic iron electroliers which were designed and made by the students of the Worcester Boys' Trade School. These were hung as exhibits on each side of the main entrance on the exterior of the booth. Lighted by electricity they made a decided addition to its artistic appearance. The same school also furnished a table and a combination stepladder. The Newton school sent two pieces of school furniture, a typewriter table and a combination school chair and desk.

VI. Models. — Eight large models with moving and electrical devices were originally planned, but on account of space and expense the number was reduced to four. These were as follows: —

1. *A skeleton map of Massachusetts*, showing the location of the various vocational and textile schools in 1914, and also the towns and cities from which non-resident pupils attending these schools were drawn. Small metal houses represented the various schools,

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and the types were shown by means of small colored electric lamps inside. Electric flashers lighted the different colors in turn. A key to the color scheme for the types of schools was shown on one end of the map. Pins with colored heads corresponding to the types of schools, with threads leading to the buildings, indicated the localities from which different types of students, who attended these schools, came. This model map was installed in one of the large glass cabinets on the right of the main entrance.

2. *Evening Trade Extension School.* — On the left side of the center aisle, facing the map model, and similarly placed in a glass cabinet, was the extension school model. Its main features were three buildings, — a business block, a shop and a school building; also a clock in the foreground of the model, the mechanism of which was so arranged that its hands revolved rapidly.

In the business block and shop various trades were represented by signs in the apartments, as Plumber, Milliner, Printer, Electrician, Machinist, Carpenter, etc. The idea of the model was to show that persons engaged in the various trades during the day attend evening trade extension school to become more expert in their trades. The mechanical arrangement was as follows: When the clock registers 8 A.M., colored electric lights, representing different trades, appear in the rooms in the block and shop, indicating that

the people have begun their day's work. At 12 the lights disappear, while the workers are at lunch. The lights reappear at 1 and remain until 5 P.M., when work is finished for the day. At 7.15 the colored lights appear in the school building to show that the same persons are at evening school, as classes of machinists, plumbers, milliners, printers, dressmakers, etc. The lights remain until 9.15, — a school session of two hours. The hands of the clock continue to move during the night, and at 8 o'clock in the morning the lights appear again as another day's activities are begun.

3. *Co-operative Industrial School.* — To show the co-operative school type in which pupils have a week at school and a week in some factory or shop learning a trade, a model was constructed as follows: Two buildings were provided, one representing a factory and the other a school. The interiors of the two buildings were visible, the schoolroom equipped with desks, tables, etc., and the factory with lathes, drills, planers and other machinery.

Two groups of boys clothed, respectively, in red and green suits, to show different divisions, were made to move from school to shop, or the reverse, each week, as an electric flash appeared on an electric calendar in the foreground of the model. A teacher also was represented with each group, who accompanied the division to which he was attached. After entering

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the buildings the "red" and "green" groups of boys are seen alternatively each week at work in school at the desks, or at machines in the shop. These results were accomplished by mirror devices. The model attracted a great deal of attention.

4. *Agricultural School Project Model.* — The fourth model was designed to give a concrete illustration of the unique work and methods of the State-aided secondary agricultural schools. The central feature of the model was a topographical map of a typical town with a village section and outlying farms. There was a school building in the village. Five of the farms, one or more miles from the schoolhouse, were represented as the homes of some of the pupils of the village agricultural school.

The unique feature of the agricultural school idea in Massachusetts is the fact that pupils spend half of their time at school and half at home at work upon their projects. The teacher regularly visits the home of every pupil each week or oftener, and supervises this work. To show this supervision idea an electric flasher first lighted a colored lamp representing the teacher in the school building, and then the roadway to the home of the first pupil. Another electric lamp then was flashed at the home, intending to show the teacher's presence there. This was followed by lights along the roads to the other farms and back again to the school. The instructor was then followed by the

State agent in charge of the agricultural schools. He was represented by an electric light of a different color. He visited the school and then the homes of the pupils.

The latter two models — the Co-operative School and the Agricultural School Project — were of the same general size and character of construction as the others, with the exception of having backgrounds to make the scenes more realistic. The models and glass cases were therefore constructed as one combined piece with wooden tops, instead of detached models in glass cabinets.

Each of the four models was provided with carefully prepared descriptive matter, as signs and placards, to give a clear understanding of the idea or story they were intended to illustrate. They not only added to the attractiveness of the exhibit, but also were instrumental oftentimes in leading the hurried visitor to examine more carefully the charts, slides and other features of the exhibit, to learn more regarding the Massachusetts system of vocational schools. They were also of great value to the Director in his talks and demonstrations.

## Textile Exhibit

In addition to what has already been said regarding the textile charts and slides, a more detailed explanation of the use of the cabinets may be given. The

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various courses in cotton, designing, dyeing, woolen, worsted, knit goods, manufacturing and textile machine work were exhibited in a series of twenty-four glass boxes, about a foot square, on each side of wooden pyramids within the glass cabinets. The boxes were made to fit the space perfectly, and gave an adequate panoramic view of each course. Each box contained a photograph, a design or some product, with carefully printed placards, the whole giving an excellent presentation of the methods pursued in these schools in giving instruction in textile manufacturing. These were supplemented, as has been stated, by charts giving courses of study, design, growth of structures, photographs of interiors, equipments of the three schools, methods of teaching, statistical tables and maps of manufacturing districts.

## Nautical School Exhibit

In addition to a set of slides giving an interesting description of the Nautical School activities, a glass cabinet was also used to display photographs of students at work, both during the winter when the ship was out of commission and while on the summer cruise. Carefully prepared descriptions outlined courses of study and the regular daily routine of the school. There were also a series of photographs of vessels in which graduates of the school were serving as captains, executive officers or engineers, to show actual

results in training for the merchant marine service. These exhibits were supplemented by several framed pictures of cadets, and views of the training ship on the wall of the booth.

## Literature

A reprint of 150 pages of the seventy-eighth report of the Massachusetts Board of Education containing important material on —

I. Continuation Schools,
II. Training Classes for Teachers in Vocational Schools,
III. State-aided Vocational-Agricultural Education,
IV. Statistics regarding State-aided Vocational Schools, 1913–14,

was prepared as a special edition for the Massachusetts Educational Exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition for free distribution.

This bulletin was especially valuable as a means of imparting information regarding the Massachusetts system of vocational schools. Several thousand copies were distributed to visitors at the booth, and, upon request, to groups of teachers and institutions in towns and cities in California. At the close of the Exposition cases of these manuals were sent to the University of California, Stanford University and to the school boards of Oakland and San Francisco for distribution among the schools of those cities. Letters

of acknowledgment were received in cordial appreciation of these gifts.

An 8-page textile school pamphlet was also prepared for free distribution. This gave a brief résumé of textile education in Massachusetts. It contained short chapters or paragraphs on the Need of Textile Schools, the Law, Establishment of Textile Schools, Buildings and Equipment, Scope and Aim, Administration and Instruction, and Courses of Study, Admission Requirements, Tuition, etc., of each of the three schools, — Bradford Durfee Textile School, Lowell Textile School and New Bedford Textile School. There were also photographs of each of the schools in the pamphlet.

There were two leaflets for visitors at the Educational Booth, one giving information regarding the scope of the entire Educational Exhibit, and the other calling attention to the collective exhibit of the textile schools. These leaflets are reproduced below.

**Leaflet "A"**

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

The Board of Managers for Massachusetts for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, in co-operation with the Department of Education of the Exposition, here present an Educational Exhibit of the following special phases of publicly supported education in Massachusetts: —

I. (*a*) Agricultural, industrial and homemaking education for boys and girls from fourteen to twenty-five years of age.

(*b*) Evening trade schools for men and women, also homemaking schools for women over seventeen years of age. These schools are described in the educational system of Massachusetts as State-aided vocational schools.

II. Textile education in three schools established at Lowell, New Bedford and Fall River for the technical training of students in textile manufacturing.

III. Massachusetts Nautical School maintained by the State in the interest of the merchant marine service.

No attempt has been made to exhibit other forms of education such as that carried on in colleges and universities, technical institutions, normal schools and public and private secondary and elementary schools. The wall photographs of college and school buildings as seen in the booth are merely suggestive of some recent developments along the lines illustrated.

Visitors may obtain literature regarding the three types of education exhibited by leaving their names and addresses and postage with the Director of the Massachusetts Educational Exhibit in charge of the booth.

**Leaflet "B"**

## Textile School Exhibit

The exhibit of the three textile schools at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is a collective one, and is designed to give information regarding the buildings, equipment, courses of study, methods of work and progress of the three schools. For this purpose charts, exhibits of product, stereomotorgraph slides and transparencies are shown.

The assignment of courses for the three textile schools in the Unit Exhibit is as follows: —

*The Bradford Durfee Textile School.* — Carding and spinning cotton, preparation of colored warps through dye house, designing and manufacturing of ginghams, plaids, etc., and elementary course in drawing and designing.

*Lowell Textile School.* — Woolen and worsted designing and manufacturing, textile engineering, chemistry and dyeing.

*New Bedford Textile School.* — Designing and weaving fine cotton goods, except ginghams, plaids, etc., seamless hosiery knitting, latch needle underwear knitting and machine shop work.

At the request of Mr. A. E. Pope, the Director of Education of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, a brief description of each educational exhibit was prepared and placed on file in the office of the Department Chief. This outline was, at all times, available for use to visitors, and also to representatives of the press, throughout the Exposition period. The paper on the Massachusetts Exhibit, prepared by the Director, is included in this report, and follows: —

### Massachusetts Educational Exhibit

At the request of the Department of Education at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and in keeping with its plan to have each State present some special phase of educational endeavor, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has prepared an exhibit of State-aided vocational schools, textile schools and the Massachusetts Nautical School. No attempt has been made to exhibit other forms of education, such as that carried on in colleges and universities, technical institutions, normal schools and public and private secondary and elementary schools.

The Educational Exhibit of the Commonwealth is installed in the Palace of Education in the Massachusetts booth, — a large two-story structure, conspicuous for its architectural beauty and for its excellent appointments for exhibit purposes, and occupies about 2,000 square feet of space on the main floor.

Massachusetts, in establishing State-aided vocational education, the movement for which began in 1905, seeks to provide courses for the industrial training of youth between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five, prior to entrance on a trade and in preparation therefor, and to offer instruction in trade extension and homemaking to the adult skilled worker. It has also authorized schools for the benefit of minors of from fourteen to sixteen years of age who are regularly employed not less than six hours a day.

The State-aided vocational schools include agricultural, industrial and homemaking education for youths, trade extension schools for men and women, and homemaking schools for women. They are also classified as Full-time Day Schools, Full-time Co-operative Day Schools, Part-time Day Schools and Evening Schools.

In 1914 there were 75 schools of all types, and 15,575 pupils. The State reimburses cities and towns each year for one-half the net maintenance of those schools, the total reimbursement for 1914 being $245,046.24.

The exhibit includes 120 charts in large multiplex frames, which describe in a comprehensive and systematic way origins of interest in vocational education in Massachusetts, beginnings in the establishment of schools, legislation, growth of schools, local administration, State supervision, expenditures, courses of study, methods of work and teacher training.

About 1,000 colored slides and a corresponding number of legenda slides have been prepared which illustrate many phases

of State-aided vocational school work. These are exhibited in two double stereomotorgraph machines.

A limited amount of product for illustrative purposes from homemaking and industrial schools, and of examples of related school work, is exhibited in large glass cases. There is also a complete exhibit of all State reports, documents and administrative forms for vocational education.

There are four large models with moving and electrical devices in the exhibit which describe in a concrete way some types of vocational schools which have been established in the State. One of these represents the Evening Trade Extension School, another the Co-operative Industrial School, and a third the Agricultural School and the project method of teaching. There is also a map model showing the location of vocational schools in Massachusetts.

### *Textile Schools*

The movement towards the establishment of textile schools in Massachusetts began about the year 1888.

In accordance with legislation passed in 1895, three schools were established in important textile manufacturing districts, — the Lowell Textile School in 1897, the New Bedford Textile School in 1899, and the Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River in 1904.

The textile schools may be classified as higher technical institutions. They offer instruction in the elements and principles of the sciences and arts applicable to textile and kindred branches of industry, and to the machinery required therefor.

They aim to meet the needs of two distinct classes of students, — young men in day classes, who desire to fit themselves to fill the higher positions in the industry by obtaining a good foundation in the theory and practice relating to it, and those already employed in the mills, who wish through shorter courses in even-

ing classes to acquire greater skill in their work and to get a knowledge of other branches of the industry than that upon which they are engaged in their daily occupations.

The exhibit of the three textile schools is a collective one, and is designed to give information regarding the buildings, equipment, aim, courses of study, methods of work and progress of the three schools.

The exhibit as installed includes 60 charts in multiplex frames showing courses of study, methods of work, photographs, designs and product. There are 7 large cases of photographs, product and descriptive matter giving in detail the various courses in the textile schools. The exhibit is also provided with about 300 picture and legenda slides for the stereomotorgraph.

*The Massachusetts Nautical School*

This school was established by an act of the Legislature on June 11, 1891. It is maintained by the Commonwealth in the interest of the merchant marine. Three commissioners, appointed by the Governor, are in control. The U. S. S. "Ranger" has been loaned by the government for the use of this school.

The exhibit of the Nautical School includes a large glass case showing courses of study, routine of work in summer and winter terms, cruising charts, photographs and data regarding the growth and success of the school; also 100 stereomotorgraph slides, and wall pictures.

The Massachusetts Educational Exhibit as installed is an attractive one. The interior of the booth is finished in mahogany and white with an elaborate system of indirect electric lighting. There are 72 transparencies over the glass cases, representing nearly every phase of vocational school work, which add a great deal to the exhibit.

The booth is also made attractive by a large number of wall

photographs of college, normal, secondary and elementary school buildings in the State. These are not a part of the regular exhibit, but are merely suggestive of some recent developments along the lines illustrated.

Literature regarding the three types of education in the Exhibit may be obtained at the booth.

Request blanks for additional material were also provided. Several hundreds of these blanks were filled out, with special requests for reports, documents, administration forms, etc., connected with vocational, textile and the nautical schools, and in many cases for other educational material covering in a general way the entire educational system of the Commonwealth. These requests are receiving the attention of the Department of Education as far as possible.

## Supplementary Exhibit of Pictures

In addition to the limited exhibit of the Massachusetts educational system, as already described, it seemed proper to include one or two large framed pictures of each of the seventeen colleges, of the eight normal schools and of some of the public and private secondary and elementary schools in the State, both for decorative purposes on the walls of the booth, and, too, as a suggestion of the broad and progressive work of the Commonwealth in all other educational activities.

A general invitation was sent to schools and colleges for these pictures a short time before the Exposi-

tion opened. A sufficient number of responses were made to make the exhibit a representative and creditable one.

The colleges, technical institutions and schools represented are as follows: —

### Colleges and Technical Institutions

Amherst College.
Boston College.
Boston University.
Clark University.
Harvard University.
Holy Cross College.
Massachusetts Agricultural College.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Mount Holyoke College.
Radcliffe College.
Simmons College.
Smith College.
Tufts College.
Wellesley College.
Wheaton College.
Williams College.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

### Normal Schools

Bridgewater Normal School.
Fitchburg Normal School.
Hyannis Normal School.
North Adams Normal School.
Salem Normal School.
Westfield Normal School.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECONDARY AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Beverly Grammar Schools.
Brockton High School.
Clinton High and Grammar schools.
Deerfield High School.
Dummer Academy.
Fitchburg High School.
Groton School.
Joseph Metcalf School, Holyoke.
Lawrence High School.
Lowell High School.
Malden High School.
Mount Hermon Academy.
Northfield Seminary.
Notre Dame Academy, Roxbury.
Phillips Academy, Andover.
Quincy Mansion School.
Sacred Heart Academy, Watertown.
Somerville High and Grammar schools.
Westfield High School.
Wilbraham Academy.

## EXPOSITION DAYS

Much could be written regarding activities at the Massachusetts Educational Booth during the life of the Exposition.

The Exposition buildings were open to the public daily from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night, and during the summer months, while there was ample light, the time was extended to 7 o'clock.

The keynote of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition was *Education* and the Palace of Education was, at all times, an object of special interest. The Massachusetts Booth, both on account of its size and architectural beauty and of its attractive and instructive exhibit, was a favorite place for the general visitor as well as for those technically interested in vocational education.

There were many special days at the Exposition which were of peculiar interest to teachers and students, and to visitors generally. On those days there were large numbers of teachers from the counties in California, and from many educational institutions. Pupils from schools in and around San Francisco visited the booth accompanied by their instructors.

Special talks by arrangement were given to groups of students from the universities in California and of teachers and pupils in the public schools. The Director, also, on invitation, gave addresses on the vocational system of the Commonwealth at the University of California at Palo Alto, Berkeley and at schools in Oakland and San Francisco.

"Education Day" was observed in October, at which time special exercises were held in one of the large open courts in the Exposition grounds, at which the Director was invited to preside. The Palace of Education remained open that evening until nearly 10 o'clock, special lighting arrangements being provided.

If numbers and time spent by visitors at the booth are an indication of success, surely the Educational Exhibit of the Commonwealth seemed to reach the desired standard.

The results of the year's work at the Exposition, it is believed, were successful in large measure. The plan to have each State present some special phase of vocational education in which it had been a leader proved to be a wise one. The lessons taught by Massachusetts in vocational and textile education have, undoubtedly, helped greatly in advancing and furthering the interests of such educational activities in this country and in foreign lands.

## Awards

A period of unusual interest occurred during May when the juries of award visited the Exposition. The juries on education were divided into special groups, as the jury on agricultural education and on industrial education. They spent nearly two weeks in their work, carefully inspecting the exhibits and conferring with the Director regarding them.

The list of awards for the Massachusetts Educational Exhibit, as officially announced by the juries, is given below. It is a pleasure to state that these awards received the hearty approval of the larger unofficial jury of fellow directors, in charge of other State educational exhibits, and of educators and interested visitors who attended the Exposition.

LIST OF AWARDS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, MASSACHUSETTS

*Grand Prize.* — To the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for its exhibit of State-aided secondary vocational schools.

*Medal of Honor.* — To the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for its State-aided agricultural vocational schools, with the following participants, each participant school receiving a Medal of Honor Diploma: —

Ashfield Vocational Agricultural Department, Rudolph Sussman, Instructor, Ashfield.

Brimfield Vocational Agricultural School, Irving G. Davis, Instructor, Brimfield.

Bristol County Agricultural School, George H. Gilbert, Director, Dighton.

Concord Vocational Agricultural Department, Albert W. Doolittle, Instructor, Concord.

Essex County Agricultural School, Fred H. Smith, Director, Danvers.

Hadley Vocational Agricultural Department, E. J. Burke, Instructor, Hadley.

Harwich Vocational Agricultural Department, Milton S. Rose, Instructor, Harwich.

Marlborough Vocational Agricultural Department, Wesley H. Bronson, Instructor, Marlborough.

North Easton Vocational Agricultural Department, John G. Powers, Instructor, North Easton.

Petersham Vocational Agricultural Department, H. E. Botsford, Instructor, Petersham.

Smith's Agricultural School and Northampton School of Industries, Dr. Herbert M. Loomis, Director, Northampton.

*Medal of Honor.* — To the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for its State-aided industrial vocational schools, with the following participants: —

Beverly Independent Industrial School, William P. Taylor, Director, Beverly.

Boston Continuation School, W. Stanwood Field, Director, Boston.

Boston Day Industrial School, William C. Crawford, Director, Boston.

Boston Evening Industrial School, Edwin F. Field, Principal, Boston.

Boston Trade School for Girls, Florence E. Leadbetter, Principal, Boston.

Holyoke Independent Industrial School, William H. Whitney, Principal, Holyoke.

Lawrence Independent Evening Industrial School, Edgar A. Winters, Director, Lawrence.

Lowell Vocational School, Thomas F. Fisher, Director, Lowell.

New Bedford Independent Industrial School, Arthur S. Allen, Director, New Bedford.

Newton Vocational School, M. W. Murray, Director, Newtonville.

North Attleborough Independent Evening Industrial School, Robert T. Fuller, Superintendent, North Attleborough.

Quincy Industrial School, J. Gould Spofford, Director, Quincy.

Somerville Vocational School for Boys, Harry L. Jones, Director, Somerville.

Springfield Vocational School, Egbert E. MacNary, Director, Springfield.

Westfield Trade School, Burton A. Prince, Director, Westfield.

Worcester Boys' Trade School, Albert J. Jameson, Director, Worcester.

Worcester Girls' Trade School, Helen R. Hildreth, Principal, Worcester.

*Medal of Honor.* — To the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for its State-aided homemaking vocational schools, with the following participants: —

Boston Evening Pratical Arts Courses, W. Stanwood Field, Director, Boston.

Somerville Vocational School for Girls, Mary Henleigh Brown, Principal, Somerville.

Taunton Independent Evening Industrial School, Henry W. Harrub, Superintendent, Taunton.

Wakefield Independent Industrial School, W. B. Atwell, Superintendent, Wakefield.

*Medal of Honor.* — To the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for its textile schools, with the following participants: —

Bradford Durfee Textile School, Everett B. Durfee, Principal, Fall River.

Lowell Textile School, Charles H. Eames, Principal, Lowell.

New Bedford Textile School, Charles N. Hatch, President, New Bedford.

*Gold Medal.* — To Massachusetts Nautical School.

*Awards to Collaborators*

David Snedden, Commissioner of Education, Medal of Honor.

Robert O. Small, Deputy Commissioner of Education for Vocational Schools, Medal of Honor.

Charles R. Allen, State Agent, Day and Evening Schools for Boys and Men and Training Courses for Vocational Teachers, Gold Medal.

Rufus W. Stimson, State Agent, Agricultural Schools, Gold Medal.
Walter I. Hamilton, State Agent, Silver Medal.
Charles L. Pepper, State Agent, Day and Evening Schools for Boys and Men, Silver Medal.
Nellie M. Wilkins, State Agent, Day and Evening Schools for Girls and Women, Silver Medal.
Charles T. C. Whitcomb, Director, Massachusetts Educational Exhibit, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Medal of Honor.

## Closing Days

The Exposition closed on December 4, 1915. The day was without doubt the busiest one at the Educational Booth throughout the whole Exposition. Immediately after the close of the Exposition work was begun in packing the exhibits for shipment back to Massachusetts. For a time it was thought that the exhibit might be sent to other parts of the country, and, in fact, negotiations with this end in view were seriously under way at the request of these communities. The great expense in transportation and installation, particularly for an exhibit in which electricity played so important a part, rendered proposals of this kind impracticable.

## Acknowledgments

No report on the Massachusetts Educational Exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition would be truthful or complete if it did not record the cordial and helpful assistance and co-operation of

directors, principals, teachers and superintendents connected with the State-aided vocational schools, the textile schools and the Massachusetts Nautical School, and of the educational authorities of the State, in its preparation.

The loyal support of expert collaborators, in preparing a technical educational exhibit, is invaluable, and in this the Director considered himself most fortunate. For the aid so freely and willingly rendered him, the Board expresses hearty appreciation and unreserved thanks.

A special word of acknowledgment is fittingly due Dr. David Snedden, Commissioner of Education, who outlined the aims and scope of the exhibit, and in an advisory capacity contributed largely to its preparation and success; to Mr. Robert O. Small, Deputy Commissioner of Education for Vocational Education, who supplemented the work of the commissioner in important technical matters; and to the agents of the State Board of Education, Messrs. Charles R. Allen, Rufus W. Stimson, Walter I. Hamilton, Chester L. Pepper and Miss Nellie M. Wilkins, who assisted materially in the details of the exhibit in connection with different types of schools.

## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

The Palace of Education housed not only the educational exhibits, but also those grouped under the head of Social Economy, — a distinct department of activities for the public welfare. Here were the exhibits of agencies for the study and betterment of social and economic conditions, economic resources and organizations, demography, eugenics, hygiene, labor, co-operative institutions, charities and correction, public utilities and their regulation, municipal advancement, recreation and the like.

In the Department of Social Economy were the exhibits of the Massachusetts State departments and commissions, excepting Agriculture, Forestry and the Highway Commission, whose exhibits were placed in the Palace of Agriculture. Those given prominence, as to extent and character, were the State Department of Health, the State Board of Charity, the State Board of Insanity, the Commission for the Blind and the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, the Bureau of Statistics, the Metropolitan Park Commission and the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

In order that all the commissions and departments should be represented, two complete sets of specially prepared and handsomely bound volumes of reports,

105 in number, were made by Wright & Potter, the State printers. These were displayed on a two-sided book rack, resting upon a large mahogany library table, upon which was also kept a supply of paper and pencils. This corner of the booth was used continually by those seeking information concerning Massachusetts methods and those seeking rest. Students of civil government and investigators from other States and countries had frequent recourse to these volumes, as well as making critical studies of the more pretentious exhibits. Whenever the information sought was not at hand, the inquiries were noted and advice obtained from the department chiefs in Boston. These reports have been placed in the State library.

The utmost care was given to the preparation and arrangements of these exhibits, keeping them consonant with the general scheme of the booth, and always having in mind the story to be told. The installation of the department exhibits, their custody and explanation during the Exposition period, and their return to the State, was assigned by the Board to the Director of Social Economy, Mr. John E. Daniels, who was ably assisted by the department chiefs and employees, for which assistance the Board of Managers wishes to record its sincere gratitude.

No attempt was made to keep a record of visitors to the section of Social Economy, but Massachusetts attracted its full share of interested visitors and in-

quirers. As in the Department of Education, so in the Department of Social Economy, classes from near-by colleges and schools made use of the exhibits in their courses of study.

Although the Exposition authorities classified the subnormal and defectives under education, Massachusetts elected to include the exhibits of the blind and the feeble-minded in the Department of Social Economy, as such are supervised by special commissions and not by the State Board of Education.

Visitors from Massachusetts apparently were highly gratified with the showing made by the State departments. Very many of them, unacquainted with the functions of the commissions and departments, expressed pleased astonishment at the character, extent and progressiveness of the work, pronouncedly so in regard to the manner in which the State cares for its dependents. Bishop William Lawrence of the Episcopal church voiced the general verdict when he remarked, "I had to come all the way from Massachusetts to California to learn what my own State is doing."

Former Governor David I. Walsh, the State's Chief Executive at the time of his official visit to the Exposition, after viewing the exhibit of Massachusetts in the Palace of Education, declared that it ought to be kept intact and reinstalled in the State House, and gave orders to that effect. It was not feasible,

however, to change the construction plans of the new wings of the State House to provide a room large enough for exhibition purposes, and the project failed. The exhibits, therefore, have been given to the several departments and commissions, and will be used by them to the best advantage.

The Board of Managers is of the opinion that the preservation of the exhibits, their reinstallation in Boston, the gradual addition of exhibits until every department be represented, would have been valuable and serviceable. No better way could be devised whereby the people of the Commonwealth might be informed concerning the work of their servants and the uses of their money. It is unfortunate that such an excellent exhibit should have been collected and not kept intact for future use.

Although there is no such department in the State government as Social Economy, the collective exhibit of commissions and departments grouped under this classification was awarded a medal of honor, while the several units comprising the exhibit each received suitable awards.

### STATE BOARD OF CHARITY

The public charities display was a large scale exhibit in miniature. It contained eight elements, each carefully arranged and the whole assembled in complete correlation.

As the visitor approached the exhibit from the main aisle, the first unit to catch the eye was a large clay model of the island of Penikese, upon which is located the Massachusetts Hospital for Lepers, one of the few institutions for the care of this unfortunate class of the sick, conducted upon the basis of a hospital rather than a mere residence in isolation.

This institution is a station for scientific research, and in many ways represents the world's best thought in the struggle against a world-old disease. The model, made of a combination of molder's clay and white lead, painted true to the natural colors, was constructed by the superintendent of the hospital. Each detail was, therefore, accurate to a minute degree.

The natural consequence, as anticipated in building the exhibit, was that the visitor who stopped to view this model and read the story of Penikese was very sure to turn to other models which the State Board of Charity displayed.

To the right of the Penikese model stood another building exactly true to the original, electrically lighted, and admirably adapted to show the minutest detail of construction. It illustrated the new development in housing and ventilation for institution children. The original of this model is the latest type of monitor cottage now in use at the Massachusetts Hospital School at Canton, — an invention of Dr. John E. Fish, superintendent of the institution, whereby

the child, for all the time that he is under a roof, lives practically in a great chimney draft without being in any sense liable to catching cold.

This two-story cottage, adopted by the Children's Hospital, Boston, and other modern institutions, is built with sloping ceilings and an open monitor the full length of the top. The second story is set directly above, and the sloping roof of the first story is utilized as a sleeping balcony and promenade. The second story, in its essential structure, is exactly like the first. In spite of the difficult problem offered the architect in making such a building ornate as well as useful, the model shows the building to be very pleasing in appearance, and experience at the institution has shown it to be economical both in construction and upkeep.

This model attracted the attention of thousands of visitors, particularly those interested in the care of children. It received a gold medal.

Back of this model stood the main table upon which were shown the various functions of the State Board of Charity itself, supplemented by a large wall diagram showing the interrelationship of these several functions. Particular topics were illustrated in the main by quasi-models under glass.

One of the most interesting was that of the supervision of private charitable corporations, — a function very nearly unique with the State Board of Charity of Massachusetts, for though other States provide

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HEALTH, CHARITY, INSANITY, BLIND, STATISTICS,
PARKS, CONCILIATION and ARBITRATION, DEPARTMENT REPORTS
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SECTION OF SOCIAL ECONOMY EXHIBIT

some governmental regulation of societies caring for children, Massachusetts demands a reasonable public accounting and some regulation of all incorporated charities, on the common-sense principle that all private charitable enterprises are in their essence public trusts.

The model showed upon a large map of the Commonwealth numerous small views of the home for the aged, the hospital, the foster home, the visiting nurse, in various colored inks, representing the 800 private charitable corporations in active operation throughout the State. Set vertically above this map and at the back stood a card of the same size, upon which appeared a legend explaining the function exercised by the Board. The arrangement of this legend, as was uniformly the case with every other legend offered by the department, set forth, first, the basic principle; second, the method; and third, the result. In one corner of the card appeared a sketch of the State House dome, from which extended silk threads of various colors connecting the dome with each of the private charities represented on the map below.

The general effect of this arrangement of cards and threads was that of a model explaining the legend in three dimensions, thus giving it much more application than a mere printed statement would convey. The same method was followed in illustrating the State supervision of public charitable institutions,

except that there appeared on the large map an exact ink drawing of the ground plan of each of the twelve State institutions made to scale. This was connected with the legend by heavy silk cords, again illustrating the relationship explained on the vertical card.

The very extensive work of the Massachusetts Board in the care and custody of its 6,000 dependent, delinquent and neglected children was shown in much the same compact form, the salient facts as to the basic principle, the method and the results being set out in terse statements that might be read easily by the visitor.

Upon the opposite side of the main table appeared a graphic illustration, again in semi-model form, of the new work of relieving mothers with dependent children, — a form of relief known in some communities as "widows' pensions." In Massachusetts this form of relief is frankly so named in the law, and the usual public relief officers are the agency employed for its application. At a time when every other State in the Union is looking to Massachusetts for the results of her enterprise in this field, the State Board's model of a large white wheel, bearing upon its surface the legends descriptive of the work and additional legends stating the principle, method and result, formed a very timely illustration. Few persons viewed the exhibit who had not at some time heard

of "widows' pensions." And here was an illustrated lecture in a few words stating the reason and the result in the most important experiment with this new phase of relief that is being carried on in the Union.

The final element of the exhibit was an exact model of the most recent cottage at the Massachusetts Industrial School for Boys at Shirley. Here again the important feature in construction is the work of the superintendent. Mr. John P. Campbell, working with his boys in the development of housing quarters, has accomplished in the original of this model a structure for a 30-bed cottage, which affords a maximum of kindly parental oversight of the boys in the night time with a minimum of expense of masters and watchmen. The model, with a section left out of the roof, afforded an excellent illustration of the two 15-bed dormitory rooms with the central section containing masters' quarters.

This entire exhibit, though occupying little more space than would measure 6 by 17 feet, conveyed ideas in plenty, and adhered faithfully to the working principle upon which the State's Exposition managers began their construction, namely, that that only should be shown which was so unique as to be worth the time and attention of those who might come to the Exposition to gain new ideas.

And in this connection the Board of Managers wish

to thank Mr. Robert W. Kelso, secretary of the State Board of Charity, for his work in the construction of a most striking and intelligent exhibit.

### STATE BOARD OF INSANITY

In keeping with the plan of the Exposition authorities, — the emphasizing of a particular, and, perhaps, new phase of endeavor, — the State Board of Insanity elected to show the development of out-patient work by the Massachusetts hospitals for the insane, supplemented by other activities in institutions under the control of the Board.

The State Board of Insanity has under its charge twelve State institutions for the insane, the mental wards of the State Infirmary at Tewksbury, the Bridgewater State Hospital for Criminals, and the Monson State Hospital for Epileptics, both sane and insane. The Board also has charge of the two schools for the feeble-minded, — the Massachusetts School at Waltham and the Wrentham State School. In addition to these there are twenty-six private institutions for the insane and the feeble-minded under the supervision of the Board.

How to present the out-patient work in exhibition form was a somewhat difficult problem. Its solution was delegated to Dr. A. Warren Stearns of Boston and Mr. Warren H. Manning of Billerica. As a result of their deliberation, a large colored map of the State,

17 by 11 feet, showing every township, was designed and constructed by Mr. Manning. The main institutions under the direct control of the Board were plainly indicated, and from these radiated red lines to the cities in which clinics are held. Immediately under the large map, comprising a part of the general plan, were water-color sketches, made to scale, of the various institutions above indicated, showing the buildings, grounds and cost.

For the instruction of visitors, this statement of the new work, printed in bold type and framed, was displayed on the map: —

PRACTICAL MENTAL HYGIENE IN MASSACHUSETTS

The development of out-patient activity by the Massachusetts hospitals for the insane has brought a new era.

Heretofore, patients usually have been sent to State hospitals as a last resort, and received expert advice after their disease had advanced so far that forceful confinement was necessary.

On January 1, 1913, an out-patient department was opened at the Psychopathic Hospital in Boston.

Complete in every detail, with elaborate provision for social service work, this department serves as a model for out-patient organization. At last the social service idea had reached the insane hospital.

In August, 1914, the Massachusetts Board of Insanity asked each hospital under its supervision to consider opening an out-patient department.

Nearly every hospital has undertaken some form of out-patient work. Ten have opened clinics in more than twenty different cities and towns.

Heretofore, a patient had to be committed as insane to secure proper treatment. When discharged from a hospital no more was known of the patient until a relapse brought him back to the hospital.

Now this is to be changed.

Nearly every large city in the State has a clinic. Some are monthly, others weekly, and one daily.

Every effort is made to reach patients early, such as notifying physicians of the date of each clinic and by inserting notices in local papers. Especially are former patients urged to report from time to time, that a recurrence may be forestalled.

Social service is being added and relations between doctor and patient are becoming more intimate and less official. The hospital doctor is being looked up to as a specialist rather than down upon as a custodian.

Each hospital is becoming the center for conserving the mental health of its neighborhood, rather than the gloomy place where crazy people are confined and one which has been looked at always with mystery and suspicion.

A breach is being closed, and the barrier between patients needing advice and the doctors anxious to give it is being broken down.

The insane are being considered as sick friends and not as dangerous outcasts.

Not to be overlooked is the effect upon the hospital doctors. More intimate contact with patients not confined, and with their families and physicians, is going to be a stimulation, so that socialization of the institutions themselves is to be a result.

This map served another end not considered in its construction, nevertheless, one of much value. Former residents of Massachusetts, now domiciled in western

States, seemed to find great delight in a study of the map, which recalled former places and days.

A standard of California redwood was erected in the Social Economy section of the Pavilion, upon one side of which the map was stretched. On the other side were displayed forty photographs of the farm buildings, cottages and activities at the Templeton Colony for the Feeble-minded, as well as a number of charts, being a description of materials and results of psychological examinations, from the Psychopathic Department of the Boston State Hospital, prepared for the Board of Insanity by Dr. Robert M. Yerkes.

This latter exhibit, consisting of twelve charts, was planned to display the chief features of constitution of two widely used scales for the measurement of intelligence. It (1) presents results of the Point Scale method in contrast with those of the Binet Simon Scale; (2) indicates the relation of age, language, sex and social status to intellectual norms; (3) offers the principles and plan for the construction of a universal scale for mental measurement.

Following is a list of the charts:—

A. The tests of the Binet Simon Scale for measuring intelligence (Goddard Revision).
B. The Yerkes-Bridges Point Scale for measuring intelligence.
I. The Point Scale norms or standards of judgment.
II. Point Scale scores for children of a city grammar school.

III. Point Scale norms for English-speaking as contrasted with non-English speaking children.
IV. Point Scale norms for boys and for girls.
V. Sex norms for English-speaking children.
VI. Sex norms for non-English speaking children.
VII. Comparative intelligence of boys and girls from favorable environment (relation of social status to mental measurement).
VIII. Proposed Universal Point Scale for mental examining.
IX. Principles of a Universal Point Scale.
X. Comparison of measurement made by the Binet Simon and the Point scales.

Massachusetts has maintained leadership in the care and treatment of the feeble-minded, and the Exposition authorities requested that the State exhibit something of its work for these dependents. It was determined that this could be accomplished advantageously through the medium of motion pictures. Two reels were made, one at the Massachusetts School at Waltham, under the direction of Dr. Walter E. Fernald, the superintendent; the other, at the Wrentham State School, under the direction of the superintendent, Dr. George L. Wallace. The reels showed the inmates at work and at play, and created unusual interest when they were put upon the screen in the theatre of the Massachusetts Booth.

### STATE BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

"Making a strikeless State" was the conspicuous title that captioned the exhibit of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, — an exhibit that attracted the attention of employers and employees particularly, as well as students of economics, and occasioned many a discussion as the story of Massachusetts arbitration methods was read.

This exhibit was a concise statement of what had been accomplished in this State through the agency of the Board, together with a complete set of forms and documents used in connection with the work of the Board and bound volumes of the reports of the Board since its creation. The statement was done by hand on a light buff-colored cardboard, the forms and documents pasted on beneath, and the whole framed and hung on the wall near the exhibit of the State Board of Charity.

Following is the statement: —

MAKING A STRIKELESS STATE

The Massachusetts system as applied by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Board was first created by act of the Legislature in 1886, — oldest State tribunal of first resort in the world for the settlement of industrial disputes.

Over 1,000 arbitration agreements exist between employers and employees in varied industries.

The Board has determined "what is fair" in 764 cases of voluntary arbitration, involving 3,365 items, the last five years ending 1914.

Public investigation made in 19 cases and findings substantially adopted.

Eighty disputes which threatened strikes were amicably adjusted without public hearings.

Strikes reduced, 60 per cent.; number striking, 77 per cent.

Number of disputes adjusted in 1914: conciliation, 80; arbitration, 143; investigation, 19; total, 242.

Estimated saving in wages, production and public expense, as result of peaceful methods, $12,000,000.

Prizes awarded State Board: Grand Prix, Paris Exposition, 1900; Grand Prize, St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Gold Medal, Lewis and Clark Centennial, 1905.

Attached to this was a copy of the first newspaper advertisement ever published informing employer and employee of duty to the public to use the methods provided by statute before resorting to lockout or strikes.

For this exhibit the department was awarded the Medal of Honor, the highest given in this class.

### STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The exhibit of the State Department of Health consisted of some 100 charts and large photographs, displayed in three electrically illuminated multiplex fixtures with swinging leaves, illustrating the work of the different divisions of the Department.

That part of the exhibit which attracted unusual attention and created great interest was the section devoted to the hygiene of occupations, one set of photographs showing efficient and inefficient dust-removal systems, another set showing the dust particles and the human lung magnified a like ratio. The photographs in this section were taken from the exhibit of the Department shown in Washington in 1912, before the transferring of the inspection of factories from the State Board of Health to the State Board of Labor and Industries. Because, however, of the great value of this work and the interest aroused in this portion of the exhibit, and because the Exposition authorities requested its inclusion, it was deemed advisable to include it in the exhibit sent to San Francisco, although the subjects treated are no longer under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Health.

## Hygiene of Occupations

This collection of photographs is educational in its general purpose, and, with the charts and materials, shows conditions from a sanitary point of view under which persons work in some of the leading Massachusetts industrial establishments, and endeavors to demonstrate that factory hygiene is an essential part of community welfare.

Model houses, properly located, were shown as an important part of industrial communities, as well

as some of the older types of comfortable houses for factory workers.

In a general way this part of the exhibit may be classified thus: occupations involving exposure to irritating and poisonous dusts, fumes and vapors, intense heat, humidity and conditions affecting eyesight, and miscellaneous conditions surrounding industrial workers. Charts and photographs were used to illustrate occupations exposing workers to dust of vegetable matter, minerals, horn and celluloid manufacture, boot and shoe factory dust, dust from grinding metals and stone cutting, together with devices used for removing dusts, and also masks worn in some instances. A supplementary section showed photographs of lung tissue, both normal and abnormal, in the latter case showing dust particles from different manufacturing processes imbedded in the tissue, together with photomicrographic enlargements of vegetable, animal, metallic and mineral, including poisonous, dusts generated in the course of manufacturing processes or manual occupations.

Tenement workrooms were shown under good and bad conditions, while model workrooms were shown with efficient lighting and ventilating systems and well-regulated temperatures.

## School Hygiene

In this section a number of photographs were shown of modern and old-fashioned schoolhouses, with the arrangement of rooms therein, including types from the rural district school to the most modern city school in different parts of the State.

## Engineering Division

Here was a chart giving detailed information in the duties of the water and sewage division, with photographs showing works for the disposal of trades' wastes and the prevention of stream pollution, which included systems for tanneries, woolen mills, paper mills and the removal of greases by acid methods; photographs of works for the disposal of sewage by filtration and outlets into the ocean; also photographs of the Lawrence Experiment Station, where experiments are conducted for the purpose of determining the best methods of disposing of sewage and other wastes. There were also charts giving statistics on the work of the station, examination of water, sewage, shellfish and kindred subjects.

Other charts showed the number of cities and towns provided with water supplies, whether public or private, with statistics on the consumption of water. Still others showed the amount of work done from 1891 to 1914, the number of requests for advice

concerning water supply, sewerage and drainage, pollution of streams, ice supplies, with the annual appropriations for such work. There were photographs of natural ponds used as municipal water supplies, and of the improvement of the Charles River Basin, by which a beautiful water park was made of what was formerly a great expanse of salt marsh with offensive mud flats exposed at low tide. Specimens of the regulation forms for the work of the Engineering Division were also shown.

### Food and Drugs and Dairy Inspection

In this section of the exhibit were photographs of the Food and Drug Laboratory, with charts illustrating the work of this division over a period of years from 1883 to 1914; also statistics giving the numbers of samples of drugs, milk, food and spices examined, with prosecutions and convictions for infringement of the laws, together with charts giving the number of analyses of some of the more common articles of medicine and food containing antiseptics in violation of the law. Another chart gave the ratio of adulteration of samples collected since 1899. In the Dairy Inspection section were shown photographs of poorly kept establishments in contrast, as well as charts showing the work done in milk analyses with percentage containing preservatives and a comparison of dairy scores under the so-called "United States Score Card System."

### Pathological Laboratory

Here were shown photographs of the interior and exterior of the laboratory where antitoxins and vaccines are manufactured; also charts showing the printed literature distributed and samples of the vaccine and antitoxins as sent out to physicians and others.

### Communicable Diseases

This portion included a number of charts showing the control of diseases, printed forms with directions for using materials sent out by the Department, and forms for making returns of diseases and deaths reportable to the Department. In this series were charts that record number of cases and deaths from the several reportable diseases, as well as general mortality rates from 1867 to 1914. These latter demonstrated how successfully the Department has been able to cope with many of the diseases, and were examined with great interest. There were included also in this section specimens of publications on the control of diseases, as distributed by the Department.

### General

In this part of the exhibit were shown publications, statistics, comparisons of the amount of money expended by different municipalities for health work, and an interesting comparison of money expended by neighboring cities with results in the control of disease,

and a chart giving the amount of money appropriated for the work of the State Department for a long period of years.

The State Department of Health was awarded a Medal of Honor.

### BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The physical exhibit of the Bureau of Statistics consisted of a series of charts prepared with a view to illustrating the functions of the Bureau and the character of the statistical data which it periodically gathers, compiles and publishes. In connection with these charts there was prepared by the Director of the Bureau, for general distribution, a monograph of 115 pages, embodying a sketch of its history, organization and functions, together with a complete catalogue of its publications since the establishment of the department in 1869.

The exhibit occupied a place on the right-hand side of the Pavilion, near that of the State Department of Health. The charts were framed and encased in a mahogany cabinet, the leaves of which were arranged to swing easily. This exhibit, although occupying a comparatively small space, contained a vast amount of information, and the charts were given much study.

The charts referred to, which formed the principal part of the exhibit of the Bureau, were 26 in number, a brief description of each of which is given below: —

## Chart No. 1. — Total Population of the State at Each Census

This chart presents the population of Massachusetts as determined by the United States Census at ten-year periods from 1790 to 1850, inclusive; and from 1855 to 1910 the population as determined by national and State censuses for five-year periods, the State having taken since 1855 a population census midway between the United States Decennial Censuses. The chart shows that the period of smallest increase in the population of the State occurred between 1860 and 1865, when a temporary check in growth is to be ascribed to the War of the Rebellion; the greatest increase appears in the latest period presented, — that included in the years between 1905 and 1910. Though of comparatively limited area, Massachusetts has kept steady pace with the rapid growth of the Nation, and ranks to-day sixth in the list of States in this respect. It is, with the exception of Rhode Island, the most densely populated State in the Union.

## Chart No. 2. — Urban Population

This chart shows the proportion of urban population to the total population at each census since 1790 (the term "urban" being used to include localities of 8,000 or over). The steady, rapid growth of the

ratio of urban to total population included in the one hundred and twenty-year period covered by census figures may be attributed to three distinctly different causes: First, the movement of an appreciable percentage of the rural population toward the cities and the larger towns, due, to a great extent, to the opinion inevitably prevalent that there exist in such communities more opportunities and greater advantages; secondly, the congregation in the large manufacturing and commercial centers of the relatively great numbers of immigrants pouring into Massachusetts annually; and thirdly, the consistent growth and consequent inclusion in the number of urban localities of towns which had previously been enumerated among the rural communities. The chart, therefore, which presents these data reflects not only the general movement of the population toward the cities and the larger towns, but also the increasing development of rural into urban communities.

### Chart No. 3. — Nativity

This chart shows the proportion of persons of native birth and native parentage at each census since 1850. There is a continuous downward trend of the curve demonstrating the proportion of persons of native birth, which is obviously due to the influx into the United States of approximately 1,000,000 persons annually; but an additional and appreciably influ-

ential factor in this connection is the great fecundity of the aliens, which is responsible for the sharp decline in the number of persons of native parentage. In the decade ending 1880 the proportion of persons of native birth shows a decrease almost imperceptible from the figures obtained in 1870, the cause for this being attributable to the great panic of 1873, and the concomitant and subsequent business depression in the United States which led to a decrease in immigration during that period. With this in view, a most interesting point is to be found in the census figures taken *one generation later*, in 1910, when the proportion of persons of native parentage, though still decreasing from the figure presented for 1900, shows a decrease perceptibly less than that presented for any other decade.

### Chart No. 4. — Sex

This chart is a presentation of the proportion of females to the total population for each census since 1790 for the State and for the city of Boston. It brings out graphically the fact that at no period since the first census was taken in 1790 has the ratio of females to the total population fallen below 50 per cent., either in the State or in the city of Boston. The marked irregularities occurring in both the curves presented are readily explicable in most instances. In 1790 the strikingly high percentage of females

in the city of Boston, and, to a smaller extent in the State, results undoubtedly from the War of the Revolution; a similar reason holds true in 1865, at the close of the War of the Rebellion. In both these cases a comparison of the city and State would appear to demonstrate beyond reasonable doubt that more men per thousand are recruited in time of war from the city of Boston than from the rest of the State as a whole. The sharp increase of females in the decade ending 1820 is due probably to emigration of the men to the new-opening west, of which the decline of Massachusetts fisheries and the shipbuilding industry, resulting from the embargo and non-intercourse acts and the three-year war with England in this period, were the most important causes.

Since 1885 there has been almost a steady decrease in the proportion of females, which may be ascribed to the preponderance of male immigration and to the growth in the manufacturing industries which demand the employment of males. It is highly improbable that during the next generation at least, despite the present apparent trend of the curve, the proportion of females will decrease more than four-tenths of one per cent., as at no time in its history has the male population of the Commonwealth been more than 49.4 per cent. of the total.

## Chart No. 5. — Proportion of Total Population by Age and Sex

This chart, presenting the results of a study of the age and sex of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, is a cross-section view of the population of the State based on the Massachusetts Decennial Census of 1905. In the case of males, those under ten years of age comprise 9.1 per cent. of the total population of the State, — a higher percentage than that appearing in any other decade. A study of the females, on the other hand, discloses the fact that the decade including those between twenty and thirty years presents the greatest proportion of females, amounting to 10 per cent. of the total population. Infant mortality, undoubtedly, is a prominent factor in keeping down the ratio of males and females under ten years of age, whereas ordinary natural causes are responsible for the gradual decrease in both sexes after the thirty-year mark has been reached. The number of females slightly exceeds that of the males,— a fact which becomes more and more evident after the fifty-year mark has been attained, and which emphasizes the greater longevity of the females. To what extent these ratios may be affected in another decade, when the results of the Civil War, which undoubtedly affect the present proportions of those over seventy years of age, will be no longer felt, will be worthy of note.

## Chart No. 6. — Illiteracy

This chart shows the proportion of illiterates at each census from 1875 to 1905, inclusive, and is compiled from the data of the Massachusetts Decennial State Censuses. The term "illiterates" in this connection includes only those who can neither read nor write in any language. Since 1885 the proportion of illiterates has shown a decided decrease, and in 1905 there was not only relatively, but absolutely, a smaller number included under this heading than at the preceding census. This absolute decrease can be credited only to the educational facilities offered by the Commonwealth, as it is safe to assume that Massachusetts is not at the present time receiving aliens of any higher standard of literacy at immigration than it has in the past twenty years. The system of evening schools and public and private civic centers has unquestionably done much to ameliorate the educational condition of the aliens, and the natural aptitude and eagerness, or at least willingness, of the greater part of these people to become assimilated are reflected in the statistics herewith presented. The number of native illiterates comprises forty-one one-hundredths of one per cent. of the total population of the State, and these are, for the most part, feeble-minded or otherwise defective.

## Chart No. 7. — Massachusetts Leadership in Boots and Shoes and the Textiles

This chart shows the proportionate distribution by States of the annual production of boots and shoes, cotton goods and woolen and worsted goods, taken from the United States Census reports, in the compilation of which the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics co-operated. It brings out graphically the fact that in its three most important industries Massachusetts leads the Union. The United States shows an annual production of boots and shoes greater than that of any other nation in the world, and this Commonwealth is credited with almost half of the total production, — in other words, its yearly output almost equals that of the other 47 States combined. In cotton goods Massachusetts has always ranked highest, its present production being nearly one-third of the nation's gross output, and equals that of its two nearest competitors (North and South Carolina) combined. If the contributions of European looms should be cut off for any length of time the country's control of two-thirds of the cotton supply of the world suggests possibilities of expansion on a far more extensive scale than has hitherto been conceived, and the present labor and manufacturing conditions in Massachusetts augur well for its future in this direction should events so shape themselves. In the other

great textile industry, the production of woolen goods, Massachusetts manufactures almost one-third of the total product of the country, and, despite a temporary contraction, due to the sentiment prevalent among the manufacturers regarding tariff legislation, Massachusetts will undoubtedly retain its leadership in this industry.

### Chart No. 8. — Value of Products in the Leading Industries, 1879–1913

This chart discloses graphically the phenomenal increase in the values of boot and shoe and textile manufactures during the decade ending 1909. In the boot and shoe industry the tendency apparently points to an equal increase for the period ending 1919, if the figures collected for 1913 are a fair indication of the growth during each of the next six years. The comparatively small increase in the values of the products in the textile industries in 1913, on the other hand, as compared with the figures presented for 1909, is due to the temporary check in the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods caused by the uncertainty of the manufacturers in this industry regarding the effects of legislation. With this uncertainty removed and the ordinary industrial activity in the industry resumed, a decided increase in the amount to be presented in 1919, the

end of the present decade, is to be fairly expected. The check thus noted, it may be stated, is to no extent due to the movement of any of the cotton manufactories to other States.

### Chart No. 9. — Value added by Manufacture in the Leading Industries of Massachusetts

The six leading industries of the State are presented in this chart in the order of the value of their products, based on the figures returned for the year 1913. The value added by manufacture, which embraces wage cost (including the cost of marketing), supervision cost and factory cost, obviously represents the gain in actual wealth produced by the transformation of the raw material into the finished product. In the case of electrical machinery and supplies the value added by manufacture forms 54 per cent. of the total value of the product, whereas in the remaining five industries the value of the materials used forms the greater part of the ultimate value. The reason for this lies in the fact that in the latter five industries the raw materials are relatively far more important factors than in the electrical machinery industry. The table subjoined gives the percentage in each case of the value added by manufacture: —

Electrical machinery and supplies . . . . . 54
Boots and shoes . . . . . 40
Cotton goods . . . . . 39
Woolen and worsted goods . . . . . 39
Paper and wood pulp . . . . . 38
Leather . . . . . 24

## Chart No. 10. — Unemployment in Manufacturing Industries

This chart compiled for the period of January, 1907, to December, 1913, was drawn so as to show the monthly deviations from the maximum.

## Chart No. 11. — Wages in the Leading Manufacturing Industries

This chart shows the percentage of wage earners in specified wage groups for the boot and shoe and textile industries. The wage curve for men in the boot and shoe industry places the mode in the high wage class from $18 to $20 per week, while the median falls in the wage class $15 to $16, and the mean in the class $12 to $13 per week. The high earnings embrace, generally, larger and larger proportions of male employees until the maximum is reached in the $18 to $20 per week class. The wage curve for females places the mode in the high class from $9 to $10 per week, and every wage class enrolls an increasing per cent. of workers up to that point. The class $12 to $13 per week includes a comparatively large proportion of the

female operatives, and from that point each succeeding wage class is represented by a smaller number. For males and females under eighteen years the most frequently recurring wage is from $6 to $7 per week, and the curve representing this class is very symmetrical.

In that part of the chart representing textile wages the highest per cent. of the male employees is in the class $8 to $9 per week. The downward trend of the curve, however, begins much earlier than in the boot and shoe industry. The wage class counting the greatest number of female operatives coincides with the maximum for males, indicating machinery of great efficiency as the important factor in this industry rather than skilled labor. With the curve covering the wages of males and females under eighteen, a very symmetrical figure is produced, an approximately equal number of operatives being represented on each side of the mode, which occurs in the wage class $6 to $7 per week.

### Chart No. 12. — Character of Ownership in the Leading Industries in Massachusetts

This chart brings out in graphic form the significant and interesting fact that the corporate form of organization is not the basis on which all the industries of Massachusetts are established to the exclusion of ownership of individuals or firms, notwithstanding

the tendency to incorporation in recent years. It thus appears that over one-sixth of the industries devoted to the production of boots and shoes, cotton goods, woolen and worsteds, electrical machinery, foundry products and leather are under the control of individuals or private partnerships; but in this connection it should be explained that a large percentage of these forms of partnership is to be found in the boot and shoe industry, which greatly increases the average taken for all the industries included. The monopoly of boot and shoe machinery held by the United Shoe Machinery Company, which leases the machinery necessary to establish a factory, is doubtless responsible for the control of practically 27 per cent. of the total production of boots and shoes by establishments which are owned by individuals and private partnerships or firms.

## Chart No. 13. — Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor

This chart is in the form of two diagrams, one showing the net changes in weekly rates of wages during the period 1907 to 1910, and illustrating the fact that prosperous industrial conditions determine largely the extent to which such increases are granted, there being a marked net decrease in the rates of wages observable for the year 1908, — a year of depression. The other diagram of this chart illustrates the methods

by which reductions in the hours of labor are brought about, a considerable portion of reduced hours in Massachusetts in 1909 and 1910 being due to the statute prescribing fifty-six hours as the maximum during which women may be employed in manufacturing establishments. This statute did not become effective until January 1, 1910; but many employers anticipated the change during the latter part of the year 1909, and although the statute applied only to women, the manufacturers for the sake of uniformity established the same hourly arrangement for their male employees.

### Charts Nos. 14 and 15. — A Group of Labor Studies

These charts are designed to illustrate the methods by which wage earners in Massachusetts secured increases in rates of wages during the period 1907 to 1910. They also indicate the extent to which such increases were secured at the request of employees, and whether with or without strike, and the extent to which they were granted voluntarily by employers. It is shown that of the wage earners who received increases at the request of the employees not less than 84 per cent. secured such increases with the aid of labor organizations. The average amount of increase in weekly rates of wages received per employee is shown to be considerably higher where such

increases were granted at the request of employees than where voluntarily granted by employers; and where granted at request of employees the average increases granted without strike were larger than those granted after strike, and those granted with the aid of labor organizations were larger than those granted without their aid.

### Chart No. 16. — Unemployment among Trade Unionists

This chart shows in comparative form the number of union members unemployed in Massachusetts and New York, in the United Kingdom and Germany for the period 1909 to 1913.

### Charts Nos. 17 and 18. — Strikes and Lockouts in Massachusetts

These charts show in graphic form the number of strikes, the number of establishments affected, the number of working days lost, the number of individual strikes and the number of non-strikers involved in strikes and lockouts occurring in the State during the period 1908 to 1912.

### Charts Nos. 19 and 20. — Labor Organizations in Massachusetts

These charts show the number and membership of local labor organizations in Massachusetts by principal organized industries during the period 1908 to 1913, inclusive.

## Chart No. 21. — Organization and Administration of State Free Employment Offices

This chart shows the date of establishment of each of the four State free employment offices, the composition of the office staff for each office, the total number of employees in the four offices on November 30, 1914, and the manner in which the administration of the offices is carried on.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has general supervision over all the offices, and the employees are appointed under general civil service regulations. Newspaper advertising, monthly market letters, special bulletin notices and the annual reports keep the public informed of the work being done by the offices.

## Chart No. 22. — Volume of Business of State Free Employment Offices, 1907–14.

This chart shows for each year of this period and for the period as a whole the aggregate number of offers of positions of employment, the number of positions reported filled, the number of individuals furnished employment, the number of persons applied for by employers, and the number of employers of record.

### Chart No. 23. — Volume of Business done by the Boston Free Employment Office

This chart displays graphically the fluctuations in offers of positions, the number of persons applied for by employers, the number of positions reported filled, and the number of individuals furnished employment during the period 1907 to 1914.

### Chart No. 24. — Municipal Expenditures

The analysis of municipal expenditures presented in this chart is based upon the total amount of annual current charges against revenue incurred by the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. This amount does not include expenditures made for extensive improvements, additions or new construction, but merely those incurred as strict maintenance charges, or what might be termed, in other words, operating and recurring charges.

### Chart No. 25. — Debt Studies

This chart displays graphically the relation between the net funded debt or fixed debt of the cities and towns of Massachusetts having a population of over 5,000 inhabitants to their assessed valuation for the period 1907 to 1912.

## Chart No. 26. — Certification of Town Notes

This chart shows the growth in the number of town notes certified by the Director of the Bureau of Statistics under the town note certification act during the period 1911 to 1914.

### COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND AND THE PERKINS INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The Massachusetts exhibition of work for the blind represented a co-operative effort of the Commission for the Blind, the Perkins Institution and other agencies, arranged through the State Commission, and best described in outline by the wording on the frieze repeated over both the educational and industrial sections, as follows: "Massachusetts Resources for the Blind: Prevention — Education — Employment — Recreation — Relief."

The relation of the organizations for the blind in Massachusetts to these important divisions of work was brought out in various ways against the background of the booth designed to display the handicraft of the blind and to attract by color, design and the motion of stereomotorgraph and multiplex display frame. The central opening in the glazed screen of the booth disclosed a fine picture of the new central tower of the Perkins Institution at Watertown, in a panel between hangings hand woven at the Woolson

House Industries, with a table beneath the picture, made by a blind carpenter, a chair seated by blind pupils, and on the floor a rug, in oak-leaf colors, made on an oriental loom by a blind weaver. This opening divided the booth into two sections, — the educational and the industrial.

School work was especially emphasized in the educational section through a wall display, including a large painting in color, giving a bird's-eye view of the new plant of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind at Watertown, with photographic views of the buildings, showing blind children at school work and at play.

In a cabinet various appliances for the use of the blind in writing, reading and in games, as well as embossed books, processes of making embossed diagrams for pupils, and application of Montessori methods to pencil writing were shown by the Perkins Institution. Chairs showing various forms of reseating done by the blind, — rush, cane and pith — were also provided by the school, and through the stereomotorgraph, stereopticon slides, many beautifully colored, were of special interest to educators in presenting the cottage system of housing pupils at the Perkins Institution.

This exhibit was further supplemented daily (hourly afternoons, and oftener if asked for) by representation in the moving-picture hall above the booth,

SECTION OF SOCIAL ECONOMY EXHIBIT

through films furnished by Perkins Institution, the Nursery for Blind Babies and the Association for the Blind, showing blind persons at exercise or recreation at nursery, school and at the James A. Woolson House.

The Nursery for Blind Babies showed little blind children at morning play, out of doors, with the merry-go-round, coaster, etc.

The Perkins Institution films showed the Swedish movements of the boys, wheelbarrow races, the digging of the ground for their future race track, girls dancing on the green, the kindergarten children's Mother Goose Christmas party, girls rowing on the pond and the boys rowing on the river.

The films showing recreations for women at the James A. Woolson House included a peanut race, a nail-driving contest, and a blind girl making rapid use of the manual alphabet in spelling the words of a song into the hand of a girl who is deaf as well as blind.

The movement for prevention of blindness, of common interest to all Massachusetts agencies for the blind, was emphasized in the wall exhibit by two pictures, — one, a touching procession of little blind children at the Boston Nursery for Blind Babies, with the following inscription: "The campaign for prevention of blindness has reduced the percentage of admissions of Massachusetts children needlessly

blind from ophthalmia neonatorum from 50 per cent. five years ago to 17 per cent. in the course of the past three years;" and the other, the class for semi-sighted children in the Boston public schools.

The story of preventive work in the case of needless blindness of the newborn, industrial accidents and other causes was graphically told through the stereo-motorgraph, and was the special contribution of the Commission for the Blind. In this connection the co-operation of the State Department of Health in the preventive work was shown in a map outlining the activities of district health inspectors in investigating, advising and reporting to headquarters 2,034 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum outside of Boston.

In the industrial section the co-operation of all agencies for the blind, public and private, was emphasized in a twenty-panel multiplex display frame, where, in conjunction with photographs, the individual aims and accomplishments of the various resources for the blind were outlined with specific data as to their location, means of support, terms of admission, etc., as follows: —

Massachusetts Commission for the Blind: Central Office.

The Boston Nursery for Blind Babies.

Boston Public Schools: A pioneer class for children with defective eyesight.

The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind: Howe Building.

The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind: The lower school, for 136 children.

The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind: The upper school — a boys' school of 80.

The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind: The upper school — a girls' school of 80.

The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind: The upper school — One dwelling for domestic science.

Massachusetts Commission for the Blind: Competition with sighted workmen.

The Perkins Institution: Workshop department.

Massachusetts Commission for the Blind: "M. C. B." workshops.

Massachusetts Commission for the Blind: "Wundermop" shop.

Massachusetts Commission for the Blind: Cambridge rug shop.

Woolson House Shop: Building provided by a private association, the Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Blind.

Woolson House Industries, maintained by the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind.

State home teaching for the adult blind.

Embossed library and printing press: Perkins Institution.

Massachusetts Commission for the Blind: Salesroom for home and shop products for the blind.

Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Blind.

The James A. Woolson House: A social center for blind women.

Memorial home for the blind.

The most characteristic feature of this side of the booth, however, was, perhaps, the display of products of blind labor associated with photographs of the

blind producers, and the demonstration of beauty, utility and merit of products of blind labor shown by actual service in the booth.

Among the articles exhibited were products of both home and shop labor. Examples of home work shown in a cabinet included basketry, knitted and crocheted, hand and machine sewed, and cabinet work, all done by blind men and women in their homes. Among unusual articles were a doll's bureau, basket tea-wagon, and some hand-stuffed dolls. An old-fashioned braided rug on the floor and hand-woven Cambridge rugs hanging on the walls, as well as hand-woven art fabric draperies of fine design and color, decorating the doorways and window-like spaces, illustrated shop industries of the blind. One of the most striking pieces of weaving on exhibition was the "rose trellis" design in a window-hanging woven of threads on old-fashioned hand looms at the Woolson House Industries in Cambridge. This work was accompanied by a photograph of the blind weaver at work, with a printed account of the manner in which the work is done without sight. The Cambridge rug was similarly shown as a wall decoration, with photographs and text describing its manufacture by blind workmen and its commercial features, as follows: —

*The Cambridge rug* is a particularly artistic cotton rug, distinctive in color and design, and woven on hand looms by blind men. The warp has a breaking strength 100 per cent. greater than that

of any other cotton rug. Being at least double the weight of its nearest competitor, it keeps its place on the floor, and has twice the resistance to wear. It may be cleaned satisfactorily by any reliable laundry.

*Cambridge rugs* are made of new material, under strictly sanitary conditions, in shops provided for the employment of blind men, under the auspices of the MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND, 686 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

Homelier products, such as mops, track brooms, house brooms, etc., were also exhibited with descriptive material and photographs of the blind makers, including the "Wundermop," a patented article invented by a blind man and manufactured by blind labor.

In all, the labor of 20 blind adults was used in the furnishing of the booth, representative of the work of some 200 blind men and women in Massachusetts, who, through the activities of the State Commission, have work at home or in shops, depending upon the State and the public to find a market for their products. Through the courtesy of Mr. Edward E. Allen, Director of the Perkins Institution, a part of the school's exhibit was presented to the California Institute for the Blind at Berkeley, and, at the request of the Department of Education of Japan, four books in Braille type from the Howe presses were given to the Japanese Commissioner of Education. In return, the Japanese government sent to the Perkins Institu-

tion several articles that were shown in the blind exhibit of that country.

The Massachusetts exhibit of resources for the blind received the highest award in its class. There was no more beautiful display in the Palace of Education; the design of its arrangement was extremely artistic, the color scheme harmonious, and its story was plainly told. The Board of Managers thank Mr. Allen of the Perkins Institution and Miss Lucy Wright, General Superintendent of the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind, for the admirable service rendered in the preparation of this exhibit.

### METROPOLITAN PARK COMMISSION.

The exhibit of the Metropolitan Park Commission consisted of topographical maps and photographs illustrative of the metropolitan park system. These were mounted on both sides of a standard, approximately 9 by 8 feet, constructed of California redwood, and occupying a position near the exhibit of the State Board of Charity on the left side of the Pavilion. The photographs proved a source of much delight, particularly to former residents of the metropolitan district, so called. The purpose of the exhibit was to show not only the beauty spots in and about Boston, but the splendid system of parkways as means of intercommunication between the cities and towns included in the district, and the density of population served by the parks for pleasure and recreation.

One side of the standard had in the center a large map showing the entire metropolitan district and the park system, the metropolitan parks being colored red and the local or municipal parks and playgrounds colored green. Surrounding this map were twenty-eight photographs, including the new Larz Anderson bridge, the Riverside headquarters, the Blue Hills headquarters, the Brook Road bridge, views on the Neponset River, Blue Hills, Middlesex Fells, Nantasket Beach and Revere Beach Reservations and the Charles River Basin. The other side of the standard had a target-map shaded to show the densely populated district, and a number of topographical maps of the various reservations.

The following park statistics were displayed in bold letters at the top of the standard:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Metropolitan parks (acres) | 10,287 |
| Wood reservations (acres) | 7,372.60 |
| River banks (miles) | 56.06 |
| Seashore (miles) | 12.07 |
| Boulevards (miles) | 55.84 |
| Lesser roads (miles) | 51.02 |
| Bath houses and buildings | 31 |

These 39 municipalities also provide at their own expense and under their own boards additional local parks and playgrounds, aggregating 53,066 acres.

For this exhibit the Metropolitan Park Commission was awarded a silver medal.

## AWARDS IN DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

Following is the list of awards given the State exhibits in the Department of Social Economy: —

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Massachusetts Board of Panama-Pacific Managers: —

For collective exhibit in the Department of Social Economy, Medal of Honor.

State Board of Charity: —

For an exhibit of charts, maps and drawings setting forth the State's supervision and conduct of charitable institutions, custody and maintenance of State minor wards, and aid to mothers with dependent children under fourteen years of age, Gold Medal.

State Board of Charity: —

For its exhibit of a model of the Penikese Hospital for Lepers, together with legend inset giving detailed information, and stating the principle which exhibit represents, Honorable Mention.

Massachusetts Hospital School, Canton: —

For the exhibit of a model in wood, prepared in exact facsimile as to material, construction and color of the last monitor-type cottage erected at this institution; model electrically lighted, demonstrating uses of the building, ventilating system, etc., Gold Medal.

Industrial School for Boys, Shirley: —

For the exhibit of a model in wood, being a facsimile of stone cottages proportionate in dimensions and color, showing sleeping quarters, etc., Bronze Medal.

Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster: —

For exhibit showing activities of the institution, Bronze Medal.

Board of Insanity: —

For an exhibit relative to mental hygiene in connection with the State's institutions for the insane, and for maps showing fifteen institutions and their out-patient connections, Medal of Honor.

Board of Insanity: —

For an exhibit of photographs and motion pictures of activities at the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, Waltham, the Wrentham State School at Wrentham, and the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded Colony at Templeton, Silver Medal.

Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Watertown: —

For an exhibit of photographs, charts, products, stereomotorgraph and motion pictures relative to said institution and school. Medal of Honor.

Massachusetts Commission for the Blind: —

For an exhibit of photographs, charts, products and slides relative to the work of this commission, Gold Medal.

Metropolitan Park Commission: —

For an exhibit of topographical maps and photographs of the park system of metropolitan Boston, Silver Medal.

Boston State Hospital: —

For an exhibit of charts showing measuring scales for mental ability — Binet-Simon Scale and the Yerkes-Bridges Scale, Honorable Mention.

Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston: —

For the exhibit of a model of typical ward of the new hospital, Medal of Honor.

Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration: —

For an exhibit of the State's system for the settlement of industrial disputes and the maintenance of industrial peace, Medal of Honor.

State Department of Health: —

For an exhibit of photographs, charts and publications relative to water supply and sewage disposal, prevention of pollution, dairy inspection, control of various diseases, etc., Medal of Honor.

State Bureau of Statistics: —

For literature descriptive of the history and functions of the Bureau, and for charts, illustrative, by selected subjects, of certain branches of the work of the Bureau, Medal of Honor.

Awards to Collaborators in the Department of Social Economy: —

Mr. John E. Daniels, Director of Social Economy, Medal of Honor.

Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin, Commissioner, State Department of Health, Gold Medal.

Dr. William C. Hanson, State Department of Health, Gold Medal.

Mr. X. Henry Goodnough, Engineer, State Department of Health, Gold Medal.

Mr. Edward H. Williams, State Department of Health, Gold Medal.

Miss Lucy Wright, Massachusetts Commission for the Blind, Gold Medal.

Mr. Edward E. Allen, Director, Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Gold Medal.

Mr. Robert W. Kelso, Secretary, State Board of Charity, Gold Medal.

Dr. A. Warren Stearns, State Board of Insanity, Gold Medal.

Mr. William B. de las Casas, Metropolitan Park Commission, Gold Medal.

Mr. Charles F. Gettemy, Director, Bureau of Statistics, Gold Medal.

Dr Michael J. O'Meara, Chairman, State Board of Insanity, Gold Medal.

Dr. Walter E. Fernald, School for the Feeble-minded, Waltham, Gold Medal.

Dr. John E. Fish, Superintendent, Massachusetts Hospital School, Gold Medal.

Dr. George L. Wallace, Wrentham State School, Wrentham, Silver Medal.

Dr. Henry P. Frost, Boston State Hospital, Silver Medal.

Dr. Herbert B. Howard, Superintendent, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Silver Medal.

Dr. Irwin H. Neff, Norfolk State Hospital, Silver Medal.

Mr. George P. Campbell, Superintendent, Industrial School for Boys, Silver Medal.

Mrs. Amy F. Everall, State Industrial School for Girls, Silver Medal.

Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, Secretary of the State Board of Insanity, Silver Medal.

## EXHIBIT OF FORSYTH DENTAL INFIRMARY

At the invitation of the Director of Education and Social Economy of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, an exhibit of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for children in Boston was sent to San Francisco and installed in the Palace of Education, and was the principal part of a collective exhibit under the auspices of the American Mouth Hygiene Association. Dr. Anna V. Hughes, one of the full-time permanent staff operators at the infirmary, had charge of this exhibit.

The exhibit consisted of a scale model of the building in the Fenway, and an interesting collection of thirty-five large photographs showing the dental, surgical, research and other clinical departments of the infirmary in operation. There was also exhibited one of the operating chairs, — a style peculiar to the Forsyth Infirmary.

Booklets describing the building and the work were distributed to all interested visitors.

The Forsyth Dental Infirmary was awarded a medal of honor, the highest award in the class. This award was protested by the Board of Managers, the claim being made that it should have been given the Grand Prize. The jury of last resort replied that

the Grand Prize had been awarded to the collective exhibit in which the Forsyth Dental Infirmary was a participant, and as there could be but one Grand Prize, the Forsyth exhibit was awarded the next in order, — a Medal of Honor.

## PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL

At the suggestion of the American Hospital Association, whose annual convention was held in San Francisco, the Board of Managers requested the trustees of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital at Boston to have made a model of a typical ward of the hospital for exhibition purposes at the Exposition. Through the courtesy of Dr. Herbert B. Howard, superintendent of the hospital, a very fine model was constructed. It was placed in the Massachusetts Pavilion in the Palace of Education, near the exhibit of the State Department of Health. Attached to the model were booklets containing a brief description of the hospital and many illustrations. Some of the chief objects in the construction of these wards have been to furnish the patients with the optimum amount of light and sunshine, and to make it possible for every patient to be easily moved out of doors. The jury awarded the exhibit a medal of honor.

## MASSACHUSETTS EXHIBITS IN THE PALACE OF AGRICULTURE

"YOUNG MAN COME EAST TO MASSACHUSETTS" was the 40-foot invitation suspended above the State's exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture. This inversion of Greeley's advice caused much comment, particularly from the representatives of the great western agricultural States with their marvelous displays of farm product; nevertheless, the big sign served its purpose by attracting attention to the possibilities of agricultural development in this State.

Immediately underneath the title were the reasons of the suggestion, done in bold lettering, easily legible, in these words:—

BECAUSE

Three-fourths of all the State is *within 5 miles* of a steam or electric road, canal or harbor, and no part is over 15 miles therefrom.

For every 1,030 acres of land there are 5 miles of highway in the State.

Examine the transportation map of this exhibit (prepared by the Boston & Maine Railroad).

Examine the road map and pictures of this exhibit (prepared by the State Highway Commission).

*Public schools* are in every one of the 353 cities and towns.

*High schools with agricultural departments* are in 9 towns.

Examine the State Board of Education exhibit in the Massachusetts Booth near center of Educational Palace.

*Fourteen hundred and seven free public libraries* are in towns and cities of the State.

Examine the State library map illustrating each library.

*Indigent State wards* are well cared for and trained to useful service.

Examine in the Massachusetts Booth in Palace of Education exhibits of State Board of Insanity, State Board of Charity, Institutions for the Blind.

*The health* of the citizens is conserved.

Examine in the Massachusetts Booth in Palace of Education exhibits of State Board of Health, exhibits of Boston Milk Inspectors; observe the water supply reservations on the State model.

*The horticulturists* of the State are leaders.

Examine the outdoor exhibit just east of Horticultural Palace and the planting about the State Building.

*Civic, industrial and historical* interests of the State are exhibited in moving pictures in the State Building and in the second story of the Massachusetts Booth in the Palace of Education.

*Forest values and beauty* are increased and protected, and citizens instructed by the State Forester, whose exhibit is here.

*Agricultural values and opportunities* once fully utilized, then neglected through the call for young men to go to the new west and into industrial pursuits, are now being recognized. See this exhibit.

Massachusetts grows $80,000,000 worth of agricultural products.

Massachusetts uses $300,000,000 worth of agricultural products, *all* of which could be grown with profit in the State on the varied lands indicated in the State model.

*Some significant facts about Massachusetts* from 1900 to 1910.

Population increased 561,070, or 20 per cent.

*Urban* population increased 558,269, or 17.8 per cent.

*Rural* population increased 2,801, or 1.17 per cent.

*Number* of farms *decreased* 789, or 2.1 per cent.

*Acreage* farms *decreased* 271,123, or 8.6 per cent.

*Improved* acreage *decreased* 127,631, or 9.9 per cent.

In other words, an increased *rural* population of 2,801, on 271,123 less acres of land, had to take care of an increased *non-food* producing population of 558,269.

*Why is living high?*

The highest acre production from improved lands falls to Middlesex County, Massachusetts, — $35.76 per acre.

The task of preparing the agricultural exhibit was given to the State Board of Agriculture with an appropriation of $5,000. A committee, composed of Messrs. Albert Ellsworth, Calvert H. Playdon, F. W. Rane and F. P. Newkirk, was appointed at the summer field meeting of the Board in June, 1914, to act with Mr. Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the Board, in arranging for the exhibit. It was decided to combine the agricultural exhibit with that to be made by the State Forestry Department, in order that these two closely allied functions of the State might be shown together. The exhibit of the State Highway Commission had been assigned to the Palace of Liberal Arts, but was later transferred to the Palace of Agri-

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT

culture, so that these three departments were grouped in the Massachusetts space in the Palace of Agriculture.

The space allotted to Massachusetts was 131 by 33 feet. This was more than was needed. A few weeks after the Exposition had opened, South Dakota applied for space, and a portion was relinquished by Massachusetts at a reimbursement of $210. The reinstallation of the Massachusetts exhibit improved its appearance. The agricultural exhibit of this State did not lend itself to the spectacular. There was practically no attempt to make a display of products, as characterized all the other exhibits in the palace, although there were small exhibits of cranberries, apples, corn and tobacco. The exhibit consisted mainly of pictures, maps and charts designed to call attention to the agricultural possibilities in the State. The pictures, charts and maps were finely related, showing the principal producing sections of the important crops and the movements of the crops to market. It was an exhibit that appealed to the judgment, that aroused a sense of opportunity, rather than merely giving pleasure to the sight. It did not, however, lack in attractiveness, and it served the end for which it was prepared. It was provocative of inquiry concerning Massachusetts land, and many requests were received for information about chances for profitable farming in the State.

Two booklets were published and distributed, one entitled "Opportunities for Fruit Growing in Massachusetts," written by Professor F. C. Sears of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the other, "Opportunities in Poultry Culture in Massachusetts," written by Professor J. C. Graham of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The feature of the exhibit was the relief maps of the State, showing in the one present conditions, in the other the agricultural and forestry possibilities, made by Mr. Warren H. Manning of Billerica, supplemented by water-color sketches of Greylock and Williamstown; a scene in the Connecticut valley; the Massachusetts Agricultural College, seen from the proposed president's house; a view in the drumlin hill region; a farm in the prairie-like region; a double sketch showing a stream valley near Lowell in its present state and as it might be developed, and a model 100-acre farm. The work of Mr. Manning and his assistants was practically the first economic study of the development of the State.

The model of the existing conditions in the State was made in great measure from government topographic sheets. It showed the outline of the State at an approximate scale of 1 mile to the inch, and the hills and valleys at a scale of 1,000 feet to the inch. The rivers and lakes were colored blue. The town lines were incorporated from the latest survey of the

Harbor and Land Commission, and the names of towns were lettered in red and cities in black. The densely populated areas were shown in red and cultivated or open lands in yellow. The present forest areas and wild lands were shown in green. These areas were only approximate, but showed the most accurate information obtainable at the time.

The cast, or economic study, was an accurate copy of the first model as to the hills, valleys and streams. It showed the prairie-like regions in yellow, the drumlin areas, suitable for orchards and grazing, in light brown, the gravelly and sandy areas, whether fertile or not, in dark brown, the swamp and marsh areas in light green, and the rocky and hilly regions, to become forest reservations, in dark green. The public holdings of more than 50 acres in area were outlined in black.

"It was shown on the models that the agricultural development of the State bears a definite relation to the soil and geologic conditions," says Mr. Manning. "The Connecticut valley with its tributaries was designed by nature for intensive agriculture; the hilly western part of the State for small farms and forest areas, with streams for power and reservoirs; the central part of the State, including more than Worcester County, should become large farms, both fruit and dairy. There are great natural industrial centers, such as Lowell, Brockton, Taunton, New Bedford and

Fall River, which greatly influence the surrounding regions. The outlying districts about the great center of population, Boston, have developed intensive market gardening, both in the open and under glass. The shores north and south of this region give their greatest returns as summer resorts. The southern counties should become great farms as the Worcester region, but of slightly different nature, as the soil conditions are not the same, while the Cape will continue in its special production of cranberries and strawberries.

"The object of this study and exhibit," continues Mr. Manning, "is to widely spread a knowledge of the fact that when soil, climate, population and foreign transportation facilities are considered, the lowest cost of agricultural lands, presenting the best conditions for intensive, diversified field crops and stock farms, are now in Massachusetts. When investors and progressive farmers fully recognize this fact they will be able to increase the productive value of the two to three million acres of arable land in the State from the State average of $14 per acre to the Middlesex County average production of $36 per acre, or more."

Another object of this exhibit is to show the advanced position that Massachusetts is taking with reference to the selection and care of its forests. This work is directed toward securing a greater yield from

the forest crops on the lands that are not suitable for farming or grazing. It is also directed toward developing and preserving the beauty of the forest and the life in the forest, with attractive access thereto, in order that the public may take full advantage of this beauty in their recreation.

Other effective items in the exhibit of the State Board of Agriculture were colored pictures of all phases of Massachusetts agriculture shown by means of a stereomotorgraph. An exhibit of the old-fashioned agricultural tools, loaned by Mr. Manning, and a plow used by Daniel Webster on his Marshfield Farm, loaned by Thomas J. Grey Company of Boston, attracted much attention.

In the preparation of this exhibit credit should be given not only to the committee and secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and to Mr. Manning, but also to Mr. Allen Chamberlain for free access to all his State reservation data; to the Fitchburg Historical Society, through Mr. Charles Fosdick, for the use of the Mount Wachusett model; to the Harbor and Land Commission, through Mr. Henry Beecher Wood and Mr. Eugene Pierce, for data regarding correct town boundaries; to the Engineering Division of the State Department of Health, through Mr. X. Henry Goodnough and his assistants, Mr. Edward Wright and Mr. Edward Williams, for locating and correcting water supply and other reservations; to the Fish and

Game Commission for correcting and locating public, semi-public and private game preserves, and for data concerning ponds and rivers; to the State Boards of Charity and Insanity for maps of State holdings under their jurisdiction; to the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board and the Metropolitan Park Commission for corrections in their holdings; to the Engineering Division of the Land Court for locating many private holdings; to the State Highway Commission for data regarding highways; to the Boston & Maine Railroad, through Mr. Robert A. Newcomb and Mr. Howard E. Odione, for a map of all rail transportation lines in Massachusetts, with valuable statistics of population and industries, and with a fifteen, thirty, forty-five and sixty minute distance zone of railroad travel from Boston, with the population included therein; to the Boston & Albany Railroad, through Mr. Walter E. Adams, for a photograph of their docks; to the New England Hotel Association for automobile maps of the State; to the State Forestry Department for data regarding woodland areas; to Professor George H. Barton of Boston and Professor Benjamin K. Emerson of Amherst for unpublished data for the economic study; to Dr. George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey, at Washington, for unpublished State sheets of soil and rock outcrop conditions; and to Professor J. B. Woodworth of Harvard University.

This exhibit was installed under the direction of Mr. Daniels, Director of Social Economy, and was in charge of Mr. A. L. Wheeler, brother of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

The exhibit was awarded a Gold Medal.

## STATE FORESTRY EXHIBIT

Forestry is an important factor in its relation to the future development and prosperity of the Commonwealth. The creation of a comprehensive forest policy during the last few years has been the part which Massachusetts has played in the conservation movement, which has become so important and popular throughout the United States.

From the general appropriation there was apportioned to this department $3,000 for the purpose of exploiting the forestry work of Massachusetts at San Francisco. The exhibit was a very attractive one, and received the highest praise from visitors to the Exposition from all parts of the country. Its principal features were: —

1. A large relief map of the State in which the forest and agricultural areas were shown. The forest-fire lookout stations were all located on this map by miniature towers. The various State and private reservations were also shown. The map was 15 feet long by 6 feet wide, — the exact size of the United States geological maps. The map has been returned to the State Forester, who hopes to find for it a permanent place in the State House because of its educational value.

2. A fully equipped Massachusetts forest-fire wagon, similar to those used in towns.

3. A miniature steel forest-fire lookout station, the Forestry Department's design.

4. A large-sized, fully equipped power sprayer, — a facsimile of those constructed and used in the moth work in this State.

5. Two cases of colored transparencies, each containing forty-eight pictures, showing Massachusetts forestry and moth conditions and work. These pictures were each 8 by 10 inches in size, and electric fixtures were so arranged inside the transparency cabinets that the artificial light brought out their coloring.

6. Several large sketches of typical Massachusetts scenery painted in color.

7. Various maps and charts showing forestry data, publications, etc.

The Massachusetts Forestry Department was awarded a Gold Medal.

## EXHIBIT OF MASSACHUSETTS HIGHWAY COMMISSION

The interesting feature of the exhibit of the Massachusetts Highway Commission was a fine collection of photographs, picturing State highways in various processes of construction, highways before being laid out, and the same view after the road had been completed. The campaign for good roads found no better exemplification of its worth than in the State highways of Massachusetts as shown by these photographs. There were one hundred and twenty of them, and they served not only to show the fine roads throughout the State, but also to show much of the beautiful scenery within the Commonwealth. They were viewed by many thousands of people, who voiced their admiration both of the work accomplished by the commission in road building and the pleasing beauties of the country through which they passed.

Hung on the wall above the photographs, which were mounted on standards, was a large United States topographical survey map, 1 mile to the inch, showing the highways in Massachusetts, and showing, in colors, the principal and secondary through routes, the local routes, and roads which the State has constructed or assisted in improving.

For this exhibit the department was awarded a Gold Medal.

## HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT

Even when placed in competition with a State renowned for its blossoms, with climatic changes and difference of soil, and the transportation of stock across a continent, Massachusetts horticulturists sustained their enviable reputation, and the Massachusetts garden gained the admiration of all. The garden occupied approximately a half acre of land to the southwest of the group, immediately to the rear of the Palace of Horticulture, and located between the gardens of Holland and California, its closest competitors.

The garden was divided by a broad walk into two sections, both of which architecturally were treated alike. In the center of each section, on a mound of grass slightly graded, stood bronzed casts by Anna Coleman Ladd of Boston. One was a 4-foot statue of "St. Francis with the Birds," the other a sun dial column of the "Three Ages," — youth, manhood and age. About these mounds was a circular walk from which radiated walks intersecting the several flower plots. For the architectural scheme, the general appearance and the excellence of the display Massachusetts was awarded a Medal of Honor.

The preparation and arrangement of the horticultural exhibit was delegated to the secretary of the

State Board of Agriculture. A committee of nurserymen, composed of Messrs. Thomas Roland, Duncan Finlayson, J. K. L. M. Farquhar, W. M. Wyman and John B. Shea, was chosen to work with the secretary. Stock was collected from the following growers and forwarded to San Francisco in carload lots:— Thomas Roland, Nahant; Cherry Hill Nurseries (T. C. Thurlow & Sons), West Newbury; R. and J. Farquhar & Co., Boston; Edward Gillette, Southwick; Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth; Edward F. Dwyer & Son, Lynn; George B. Eager, Wakefield; Peter Fisher, Norwood; Patten & Co., Tewksbury; Bay State Nurseries, North Abington; George H. Walker, Dighton; Eastern Nurseries, Jamaica Plain; New England Nurseries, Bedford; Frederick J. Rea, Norwood; Forbes & Keith, New Bedford; J. Woodward Manning, North Wilmington; Breck-Robinson Company, Lexington; E. L. Lewis, Taunton; William Sim, Clifton; and B. Hammond Tracy, Wenham.

Mr. Carl Purdy of Ukiah, California, was retained as landscape architect. He also looked after the planting of the garden, and had it in charge throughout the Exposition period. When the various plants had become accustomed to their strange surroundings, the evergreens, conifers and deciduous shrubs had taken root, the phlox, dahlias, iris, gladioli, hollyhocks, asters and daisies were in bloom, the Massachusetts garden presented a picture of rare beauty.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT

An arrangement was made between the exhibitors and Mr. Purdy, whereby many of the plants, bulbs and seeds were sold at the close of the Exposition, so that to-day Massachusetts flowers adorn many a California garden.

The success of the garden may be attested by the large number of awards given, — in all thirty-four, — of which one was a Grand Prize, three Medals of Honor, twelve Gold Medals, fifteen Silver Medals, one Bronze Medal and two Honorable Mentions.

The following were the winners of awards: —

### First Seasonal Awards

Medal of Honor to Bay State Nurseries for evergreens and deciduous shrubs; Gold Medals to R. and J. Farquhar & Co. for shrubs and Pentstemon; Edward W. Gillette for woodland plants and ferns; New England Nurseries for deciduous shrubs and collection of conifers; Thomas Roland for acacias; Frederick J. Rea for phlox; Silver Medals to Forbes & Keith for Denison dahlias; Eastern Nurseries for phlox; R. and J. Farquhar & Company for buddleia; Breck-Robinson Nursery Company for shrubs and evergreens; Cherry Hill Nurseries for iris; J. W. Manning for deciduous shrubs; Honorable Mention to Old Colony Nurseries for shrubs, and to George B. Eager for shrubs and evergreens.

## Second Seasonal Awards

Grand Prize to Forbes & Keith for collection of dahlias; Medal of Honor to R. and J. Farquhar & Co. for dahlias; Gold Medals to George H. Walker for dahlias; William Sims for gladioli; B. Hammond Tracy for gladioli; Silver Medals to Forbes & Keith for Francis A. Butts dahlias and Seedling dahlias; Edward F. Dwyer & Sons for dahlias; Bay State Nurseries for hardy perennials and Monkshood; Cherry Hill Nurseries for herbaceous perennials; New England Nurseries for herbaceous perennials and asters.

## AWARDS

Massachusetts ranked high in the matter of awards. It is significant to note that every exhibit from this State entered for review by the jury of awards received recognition.

The system of awards was competitive. The merit of exhibits was manifested by the issuance of diplomas, divided into six classes, — a Grand Prize, a Medal of Honor, a Gold Medal, a Silver Medal, a Bronze Medal and an Honorable Mention (without medal).

No exhibit was reviewed for award that was not contemporaneous with the building of the Panama Canal. The purpose of the Exposition being to show progress rather than history, exhibits entered for award had to be of date not earlier than 1905.

The international jury was divided into three parts, viz., the group jury, the department jury and the superior jury. The chairmen of the several group juries became the department jury, while the chairmen of the department juries became members of the superior jury. The initial review of exhibits was made by the group juries, who reported their conclusions to the department juries, who, in turn, reported their findings to the superior jury, the court of final determination.

There were awarded to exhibitors from this State, including the exhibits from the Commonwealth and those of private exhibitors, 288 diplomas and 268 medals. These awards comprised 19 Grand Prizes, 47 Medals of Honor, 74 Gold Medals, 86 Silver Medals, 42 Bronze Medals and 20 Honorable Mentions.

## MASSACHUSETTS EXHIBITORS

In addition to the State exhibits — those made at the expense of the Commonwealth — there were a large number of exhibits contributed by corporations, firms and individuals of Massachusetts. Considering the distance, the cost of transportation, and other expenses incident to the maintenance of booths and equipment over a period of ten months, the showing made by citizens of this State was satisfactory and commendable. These exhibits covered a wide field of endeavor, and upheld Massachusetts' place in the realms of art, science, commerce and manufacture.

The Massachusetts exhibits, other than the "State exhibits," were distributed, according to the classification, in the several departments, as follows: Department of Education, 11; Department of Social Economy, 5; Department of Manufactures and Varied Industries, 67; Department of Machinery, 14; Department of Transportation, 5; Department of Liberal Arts, 19; Department of Horticulture, 20; Department of Fine Arts, 73; Department of Agriculture, 21; making a total of 235 exhibitors.

Classified as to cities and towns, Boston naturally ranks highest, with 78 exhibitors, Lawrence taking second place with 27 exhibitors, 19 of whom occupied space in the fine collective exhibit arranged by the

Lawrence Chamber of Commerce. Springfield was represented by 10 exhibitors, Worcester and Cambridge each by 8, Fitchburg by 7, Waltham and Brookline by 4, Dedham, Gloucester, Norwood and Greenfield by 3, Deerfield, Provincetown, Salem, Ipswich, Melrose, Arlington, New Bedford, Amherst, Lynn, Lexington, Stoughton, Marlborough, Haydenville, Holyoke, Taunton and Orange by 2 each, and the following by 1 each: Duxbury, Winchester, Manchester, Newton, Medway, Belmont, Newburyport, Malden, Winthrop, Bedford, North Abington, West Newbury, Dighton, Wakefield, Southwick, Wareham, North Wilmington, Plymouth, Nahant, Hadley, Hyannis, Northampton, Chelsea, North Adams, Somerville, East Weymouth, Brockton, Needham, Concord, Norfolk Downs, Millis, Woburn, Dalton, Pittsfield, Florence, Millers Falls, Lowell, Chicopee, Everett, Methuen, Haverhill, Andover, Housatonic, Ashburton and Foxborough.

It being unnecessary to go into too much detail, it is sufficient to say that these exhibits all bore testimony to the State's high rank in the great competition between the States of the Union and foreign countries. The Board thanks all these exhibitors for their participation.

Following is a list of the Massachusetts exhibitors and their awards: —

## Department of Education

| Name of Exhibitor | Address | Description | Award |
|---|---|---|---|
| Comins, Eben F. | East Gloucester | Figure drawings | Gold Medal. |
| Cross Drawing Class | Brookline | Object drawing | Bronze Medal. |
| Ginn & Co. | Boston | School and college textbooks | Medal of Honor. |
| Harvard University | Cambridge | Landscape architecture | Gold Medal. |
| Hyannis State Normal School | Hyannis | Model of a rural school | Honorable mention. |
| Massachusetts Agricultural College | Amherst | Horticultural and landscape gardening, rural sociology, plant physiology and pathology. | Gold Medal. |
| Merriam, G. and C., Company | Springfield | Educational exhibit | Grand Prize. |
| Milton Bradley Company | Springfield | Kindergarten and school supplies, water colors and crayons. | Medal of Honor. |
| Smith College | Northampton | Photographs and charts showing history and growth of Smith College. | Gold Medal. |
| Springfield High Schools | Springfield | Model room containing an exhibit of special education in fine art. | Gold Medal. |
| Standard Electric Time Company | Springfield | Self-winding master clock for use in public schools. | Medal of Honor. |

## Department of Social Economy

| Name of Exhibitor | Address | Description | Award |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Humane Educational Society | Boston | Humane education | Gold Medal. |
| American Voting Machine Company | Boston | Voting machines | Grand Prize. |
| Christian Science Publishing Company | Boston | Christian Science publications | Silver Medal. |
| Forsyth Dental Infirmary | Boston | Exhibit of mouth hygiene | Medal of Honor. |
| United Shoe Machinery Company | Boston | Exhibit of ancient and modern footwear and social welfare. | Gold Medal. |

## Department of Manufactures and Varied Industries

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|---|---|---|---|
| American Tap and Die Company | Greenfield | Taps, dies, screw plates, pipe-threading tools, gages, reamers, etc. | Gold Medal. |
| Ashby-Crawford Company | Marlborough | "Trot-Moc" shoes | Silver Medal. |
| Bauer, Henry | Lawrence | Textile novelties and designs | Bronze Medal. |
| Brown, David, Company | Lawrence | Power bobbins, spools and shuttles | Gold Medal. |
| Bush, Lucretia McMurtrie | Brookline | Hand-wrought jewelry | Silver Medal. |
| Clapp, Edwin, & Son | East Weymouth | Men's shoes | Grand Prize. |
| Connick, Charles J. | Boston | Stained glass windows | Gold Medal. |
| Copeland, Elizabeth E. | Boston | Silver and enamel box with side panels in cloisonné. | Bronze Medal. |
| Crane, Z. and W. M. | Dalton | Crane's linen lawn paper and envelopes | Medal of Honor. |
| Dedham Pottery Co. | Dedham | Tableware | Silver Medal. |

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| Doten-Dunton Desk Company | Boston | Office and banking furniture | Medal of Honor. |
| Eaton, Crane & Pike Co. | Pittsfield | Paper and envelope making machinery, embossing and imprinting machines. | Grand Prize. |
| | | Highland linen | Gold Medal. |
| Florence Manufacturing Company | Florence | Brushes, mirrors, toilet sets and fancy goods | Bronze Medal. |
| Foster, F. A., & Co. | Boston | Printed art draperies | Gold Medal. |
| Foster Rubber Company | Boston | Rubber heels, soles, crutch, cane and chair tips, etc. | Bronze Medal. |
| Gallozzi, Quintillio | Boston | Florentine and Roman old-style leather work | Honorable Mention. |
| Gebelein, George C. | Boston | Hand-hammered gold and silver ware of original design. | Bronze Medal. |
| Gillette Safety Razor Company | Boston | Gillette safety razors and blades | Grand Prize. |
| Graff, George B., Company | Boston | Graffco products, — vise signals, vise index taps, vise paper clips, silver steel pens, steeltye expansion envelopes. | Bronze Medal. |
| Griffing, Tracy A. | East Gloucester | Hand-wrought jewelry of original design | Bronze Medal. |
| Hale, Frank Gardner | Boston | Hand-wrought jewelry of original design | Silver medal. |
| Hill, Susan Leland | Worcester | Hand-wrought coronet of original design | Honorable Mention. |
| Haydenville Company | Haydenville | Plumbing brass goods | Silver Medal. |
| Holt, Charles L., Company | Lawrence | Roof connections | Silver Medal. |
| Jones, Mary Bacon | Boston | China service of original pattern and color scheme. | Silver Medal. |
| Keith, George E., Company | Campello | Walk-Over shoes for men and women | Grand Prize. |
| Alfred Kimball Shoe Company | Lawrence | Men's shoes | Bronze Medal. |
| Kirchmayer, I. | Cambridge | Wood carving | Bronze Medal. |
| Koehler Manufacturing Company | Marlborough | Safety lamps and accessories | Gold Medal. |

## Department of Manufactures and Varied Industries — Continued.

| Name of Exhibitor | Address | Description | Award |
|---|---|---|---|
| Koralewsky, Frank L. | Boston | Wrought-iron lock of original design | Grand Prize. |
| Lawrence Chamber of Commerce | Lawrence | Collective city industrial exhibit | Grand Prize. |
| Mason Regulator Company | Boston | Steam-control valves | Silver Medal. |
| Miller, Ellen, and Whiting, Margaret C. (Deerfield Society of Blue and White Needlework). | Deerfield | Embroideries of original design | Silver Medal. |
| Millers Falls Company | Millers Falls | Bit braces, drills, etc. | Medal of Honor. |
| Monument Mills | Housatonic | Counterpanes | Gold Medal. |
| Moore Drop Forging Company | Springfield | Stillson pipe, chain and monkey wrenches<br>Moore self-winding clothesline | Silver Medal.<br>Bronze Medal. |
| Morrison Safety Ladder Foot Suction Grip Company. | Lowell | Safety ladder foot grip | Bronze Medal. |
| National Blank Book Company | Holyoke | Blank books | Bronze Medal. |
| Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company | Salem | Pillow cases | Gold Medal. |
| New Process Twist Drill Company | Taunton | Carbon steel twist drills and high speed twist drills. | Bronze Medal. |
| Nichols Brothers | Greenfield | Butchers' tools | Silver Medal. |
| Northwestern Leather Company | Boston | Side upper shoe leathers | Silver Medal. |
| Page Storms Drop Forge Company | Chicopee | Drop forgings and drop forged wrenches | Bronze Medal. |
| Parker Wire Goods Company | Worcester | Harness chains | Bronze Medal. |
| Paul Revere Pottery | Boston | Artistic pottery | Bronze Medal. |
| Pemberton Company | Lawrence | Awnings, flannels and ticking | Gold Medal. |
| Plymouth Mills | Lawrence | Rugs and matting | Gold Medal. |

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| Pneuvac Cleaner Company | Boston | "Sweeper-Vac," — a combination vacuum carpet sweeper. | Gold Medal. |
| Porter, H. K. | Everett | Bolt clippers, electric wire cutters and storage battery cutters. | Silver Medal. |
| Puro Sanitary Drinking Company | Haydenville | Combination sanitary drinking fountain and faucet. | Silver Medal. |
| R. C. L. Matting Company | Methuen | Cushion tread matting | Honorable Mention. |
| Rice & Hutchins | Boston | Boots and shoes for men, women and children | Medal of Honor. |
| Robertson, Arthur R. | Boston | "Horseshoe Magnet" hammers | Silver Medal. |
| Rowe, Elgin J. | Boston | Collective exhibit of model kitchen appliances | Medal of Honor. |
| Safety Gas Lighter Company | Haverhill | Gas lighters<br>Salt spreaders and pan hooks | Honorable Mention.<br>Honorable Mention. |
| Samson Cordage Company | Boston | Braided cords and cotton twines | Gold Medal. |
| Simonds Manufacturing Company | Fitchburg | Saws, blades and files | Medal of Honor. |
| Smith & Dore Manufacturing Company | Lawrence | Linen thread and twine | Bronze Medal. |
| Tower, A. J., Company | Boston | Waterproof clothing, hats and fabrics | Grand Prize. |
| Trimont Manufacturing Company | Boston | "Trimo" wrenches | Medal of Honor. |
| United Shoe Machinery Company | Beverly | Shoe making and shoe repairing machines | Grand Prize. |
| United States Worsted Company | Lawrence | "Uswoco" worsted fabrics | Gold Medal. |
| Waltham Watch Company | Waltham | Collective exhibit of watches and clocks, and working exhibit showing process of manufacture.<br>Watches<br>Clocks and chimes | Grand Prize.<br>Medal of Honor.<br>Gold Medal. |
| Weir Stove Company | Taunton | Glenwood coal, wood and gas ranges<br>Glenwood hot-air furnaces | Gold Medal.<br>Gold Medal. |

## Department of Manufactures and Varied Industries — Concluded.

| Name of Exhibitor | Address | Description | Award |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wells Brothers Company | Greenfield | Taps, dies, reamers, gages and screw-cutting machinery. | Medal of Honor. |
| John L. Whiting — J. J. Adams Company | Boston | Brushes | Gold Medal. |
| William Carter Company | Needham | Knitted underwear | Grand Prize. |

## Department of Machinery

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|---|---|---|---|
| Almond Manufacturing Company | Ashburnham | Drill chucks | Bronze Medal. |
| Bailey & Blendinger Company | Woburn | Machine knives | Bronze Medal. |
| Bond, Harold L., Company | Boston | Portable gasoline engines and pumps and sewer-cleaning tools. | Silver Medal. |
| Cowan Truck Company | Holyoke | Hand elevating trucks and electric elevating machine. | Medal of Honor. |
| Foxborough Company | Foxborough | Indicating and recording instruments | Medal of Honor. |
| Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company | Worcester | Leather belting and leather specialties | Medal of Honor. |
| Hersey Manufacturing Company | Boston | Water meters with appurtenances and fittings | Silver Medal. |
| Holmes Motor Company | Boston | Marine gasoline and distillate engines | Bronze Medal. |
| Quality Saw and Tool Works | Springfield | Hack saws | Bronze Medal. |
| Simonds Manufacturing Company | Fitchburg | Metal cutting saws | Gold Medal. |
| Superior Corundum Wheel Company | Waltham | Grinding wheels and oil stone | Silver Medal. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Stockbridge Machine Company | Worcester | Motor-driven Stockbridge shaper | Silver Medal. |
| Sturtevant Mill Company | Boston | Machines for crushing, grinding, pulverizing and screening rock and ore. | Medal of Honor. |
| Union Caliper Company | Orange | Precision and mechanical tools | Honorable Mention. |

## Department of Transportation

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|---|---|---|---|
| American Watch Tool Company | Waltham | Lathes, tools and attachments, bench lathes, and machinery for watch manufacture and repair; automobile carburetors. | - - |
| Archibald Wheel Company | Lawrence | Wooden wheels | Gold Medal. |
| Hendee Manufacturing Company | Springfield | Indian motorcycles, side car and parcel car | Grand Prize. |
| Metz Automobile Company | Waltham | Metz automobiles | Silver Medal. |
| "X" Laboratories | Boston | Liquid to stop automatically leaks in automobile radiators, water bottles, etc. | Honorable Mention. |

## Department of Agriculture and Food Products

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baker, Walter, & Company | Boston | Chocolate and cocoa preparations | Grand Prize. |
| Byron, James | Hadley | Wrapper and binder tobacco | Gold Medal. |
| Clicquot Club Company | Millis | Clicquot Club Ginger Ale | Medal of Honor. |
| Curtis, Emma E. | Melrose | Snowflake Marshmallow Crême | Gold Medal. |
| Direct Importing Company | Boston | Coffee, tea and cocoa | Bronze Medal. |
| Economic Machinery Company | Worcester | Labeling machines | Medal of Honor. |

## Department of Agriculture and Food Products — Concluded.

| Name of Exhibitor | Address | Description | Award |
|---|---|---|---|
| Economy Food Products (Alden Spears Sons Company). | Cambridge | Priscilla prepared flour | Silver Medal. |
| Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company | Gloucester | Smoked fish and hand-picked codfish | Silver Medal. |
| Harper XL Manufacturing Company | New Bedford | Harper's XL products | Honorable Mention. |
| Heppe, L. A. | Boston | Meat candy | Gold Medal. |
| Lady Betty, Inc. | Brookline | Lady Betty's Marmalade | Honorable Mention. |
| Lowney, Walter M., Company | Boston | Chocolate bonbons, chocolate and cocoa | Medal of Honor. |
| Massachusetts Breweries Company | Boston | King's Puremalt | Silver Medal. |
| Minute Tapioca Company | Orange | Minute Tapioca and Minute Gelatine | Medal of Honor. |
| Package Machinery Company | Springfield | Chewing gum wrapping machine | Medal of Honor. |
| Perfection Cooler Company | Stoughton | Inverted bottle cooler | Gold Medal. |
| Pneumatic Scale Corporation, Ltd. | Norfolk Downs | Automatic machinery for handling, weighing and packing package goods. | Gold Medal. |
| Rowe, Elgin J. | Boston | Collective exhibit of Westfield Standard Foods | Medal of Honor. |
| Simonds Manufacturing Company | Fitchburg | Saws for lumber mills<br>Crescent-ground cross-cut saws<br>Cane knives | Medal of Honor.<br>Gold Medal.<br>Silver Medal. |
| Wheeler, G. F. | Concord | Canadian Flint Indian Corn | Silver Medal. |
| Worcester Salt Company | Worcester | Worcester table salt | Gold Medal. |

## Department of Liberal Arts

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Telegraphone Company | Springfield | Telegraphone dictating and telephone recording machine. | Gold Medal. |
| Booth, Miss Mary A. | Springfield | Exhibit of mierographic photography | Medal of Honor. |
| Campbell Electric Company | Lynn | X-Ray and high frequency apparatus | Medal of Honor. |
| Chickering & Sons | Boston | Chickering pianos<br>Chickering player-pianos<br>Chickering player grand pianos | Grand Prize.<br>Medal of Honor.<br>Gold Medal. |
| Clapp-Eastham Company | Cambridge | Amateur radio apparatus | Honorable Mention. |
| Cole, L. Averill | Lexington | Individually bound books, hand-tooled, and for designs in inlaid leather. | Grand Prize. |
| Emerson Apparatus Company | Boston | Platinum lined bomb calorimeters | Silver Medal. |
| Globe Ear-Phone Company | Boston | Hearing devices and secret telephones | Silver Medal. |
| Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company | Worcester | Belt cement and dressing | Bronze Medal. |
| Holliston Mills | Norwood | Book cloth | Gold Medal. |
| John Jaeques & Son | Woreester | Machines for cutting book binders' board and paper. | Silver Medal. |
| Lattimer, H. A. | Boston | Pictorial photography | Bronze Medal. |
| Merriam, C. and G., Co. | Springfield | Merriam-Webster Dictionaries | Medal of Honor. |
| Murdock, W. J., Company | Chelsea | Amateur radio apparatus | Honorable Mention. |
| The Myrlite Company of Ameriea | North Adams | Myrlite globe reflector and window eleaner | Silver Medal. |
| Orona Manufacturing Company | Boston | "Alumishine" polish for metal and glass | Silver Medal. |
| Plympton Transfer Truek Company | Norwood | Transfer trucks for use in book binderies | Gold Medal. |
| Simonds Manufacturing Company | Fitchburg | Knives for paper machines | Gold Medal. |
| Sprague-Hathaway Company | Somerville | "Hathaway" portraits and photographic enlargements. | Grand Prize. |

## Department of Horticulture

| Name of Exhibitor | Address | Description | Award |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bay State Nurseries | North Abington | Evergreens and deciduous shrubs | Medal of Honor. |
| | | Hardy perennials | Silver Medal. |
| | | Monkshood | Silver Medal. |
| Breck-Robinson Nursery Company | Lexington | Shrubs and evergreens | Silver Medal. |
| Cherry Hill Nurseries | West Newbury | German iris | Silver Medal. |
| | | Herbaceous perennials | Silver Medal. |
| Dwyer, Edward F., & Sons | Lynn | Dahlias | Silver Medal. |
| Eager, George B. | Wakefield | Shrubs and evergreens | Honorable Mention. |
| Eastern Nurseries | Jamaica Plain | Perennial phlox and asters | Silver Medal. |
| Farquhar, R. and J., & Co. | Boston | Collection of dahlias | Medal of Honor. |
| | | Shrubs | 3 Gold Medals. |
| | | Pentstemon | Gold Medal. |
| | | Buddleia | Silver Medal. |
| Forbes & Keith | New Bedford | Dahlias, collective exhibit | Grand Prize. |
| | | Francis A. Butts dahlias | Silver Medal. |
| | | Seedling dahlias | Silver Medal. |
| | | Denison dahlias | Silver Medal. |
| Gillette, Edward | Southwick | Woodland plants and ferns | Gold Medal. |
| Makepeace, A. D. | Wareham | Variety of cranberries | Silver Medal. |
| Manning, J. W. | North Wilmington | Deciduous shrubs | Silver Medal. |
| Marshall Farms | Fitchburg | Varieties of preserved apples | Bronze Medal. |
| Massachusetts Agricultural College | Amherst | Horticultural tools, pruning tools, spraying appliances, etc. | Medal of Honor. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New England Nurseries | Bedford | Deciduous shrubs | Gold Medal. |
| | | Conifers | Gold Medal. |
| | | Herbaceous perennials | Silver Medal. |
| | | Asters | Silver Medal. |
| Old Colony Nurseries | Plymouth | Shrubs | Honorable Mention. |
| Rea, Frederick J. | Norwood | Phlox | Gold Medal. |
| Roland, Thomas | Nahant | Acacias | Gold Medal. |
| Sim, William | Cliftondale | Gladioli America | Gold Medal. |
| Tracy, B. Hammond | Wenham | Gladioli | Gold Medal. |
| Walker, George H. | Dighton | Dahlias | Gold Medal. |

## Department of Fine Arts

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. J. Enneking | Boston | Painting in oil | Gold Medal. |
| Lilian W. Hale | Dedham | Painting in oil | Gold Medal. |
| Wilbur Dean Hamilton | Boston | Painting in oil | Gold Medal. |
| Marion Powers | Boston | Painting in oil | Gold Medal. |
| Giovanni Troccoli | Chestnut Hill | Painting in oil | Gold Medal. |
| Charles H. Woodbury | Boston | Painting in oil | Gold Medal. |
| Charles Bittinger | Duxbury | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Ettore Caser | Winchester | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Adelaide Cole Chase | Boston | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Gertrude Fiske | Boston | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Henry B. Fuller | Deerfield | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |

## Department of Fine Arts — Continued.

| Name of Exhibitor | Address | Description | Award |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charles W. Hawthorne | Provincetown | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Charles Hopkinson | Manchester | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| William James | Cambridge | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Louis Kronberg | Boston | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| F. M. Lamb | Stoughton | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Philip Little | Salem | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Ernest L. Major | Boston | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| R. S. Meryman | Boston | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Morris Molarsky | – – | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Hermann Dudley Murphy | Boston | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Carl J. Nordell | Boston | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| George L. Noyes | Boston | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Elizabeth O. Paxton | Newton | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Marion L. Pooke | Boston | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Gretchen W. Rogers | Ipswich | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Albert Felix Schmitt | Boston | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Arthur P. Spear | Boston | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Leslie P. Thompson | Boston | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Margaret F. Tyng | Boston | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Emily B. Waite | Boston | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Theodore Wendel | Ipswich | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Beatriee Whitney | Medway | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| Dwight Blaney | Boston | Painting in oil | Bronze Medal. |
| F. A. Bosley | Boston | Painting in oil | Bronze Medal. |
| Mary Brewster Hazelton | Boston | Painting in oil | Bronze Medal. |
| William J. Kaula | Boston | Painting in oil | Bronze Medal. |
| Marie Danforth Page | Boston | Painting in oil | Bronze Medal. |
| Lilla Cabot Perry | Boston | Painting in oil | Bronze Medal. |
| Howard E. Smith | Belmont | Painting in oil | Bronze Medal. |
| Rosamond L. Smith | Boston | Painting in oil | Bronze Medal. |
| Alice Ruggles Sohier | Boston | Painting in oil | Bronze Medal. |
| W. W. Churehill | Boston | Painting in oil | Honorable Mention. |
| Lilian W. Hale | Dedham | Painting in pastel | Medal of Honor. |
| Laura Coombs Hill | Newburyport | Miniature painting | Medal of Honor. |
| Sally Cross | Malden | Miniature painting | Silver Medal. |
| Heloise Guillou Redfield | Cambridge | Miniature painting | Silver Medal. |
| Charles Herbert Woodbury | Boston | Painting in water color | Medal of Honor. |
| George Hawley Hallowell | Boston | Painting in water color | Gold Medal. |
| Charles Emile Heil | Boston | Painting in water color | Gold Medal. |
| Elizabeth Shippen Green Elliott | Cambridge | Painting in water color | Silver Medal. |
| Hermann Dudley Murphy | Boston | Painting in water color | Silver Medal. |
| Alexander Robinson | – | – | Silver Medal. |

## Department of Fine Arts — Concluded.

| Name of Exhibitor | Address | Description | Award |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bror J. O. Nordfeldt | Provincetown | Prints | Silver Medal. |
| Margaret Patterson | Arlington Heights | Prints | Honorable Mention. |
| Dwight C. Sturges | Melrose | Etching | Silver Medal. |
| George T. Plowman | Winthrop | Etching | Bronze Medal. |
| Franklin T. Wood | Boston | Etching | Bronze Medal. |
| Cyrus Edwin Dallin | Arlington Heights | Sculpture | Gold Medal. |
| Bela Lyon Pratt | Boston | Sculpture | Gold Medal. |
| Richard H. Recchia | Boston | Sculpture | Bronze Medal. |
| Anna Coleman Ladd | Boston | Sculpture | Honorable Mention. |
| Leila Usher | Cambridge | Medallic work | Honorable Mention. |

## Massachusetts Artists (no longer Residents)

| Name of Exhibitor | Description | Award |
|---|---|---|
| Willard L. Metcalf | Painting in oil | Medal of Honor. |
| Howard G. Cushing | Painting in oil | Gold Medal. |
| Charles H. Davis | Painting in oil | Gold Medal. |
| Robert Reid | Painting in oil | Gold Medal. |
| Douglas Volk | Painting in oil | Gold Medal. |
| Will S. Robinson | Painting in oil | Silver Medal. |
| N. C. Wyeth | Painting in water color | Gold Medal. |
| Elsie Dodge Pattee | Painting in water color | Silver Medal. |
| D. Shaw MacLaughlin | Etching | Gold Medal. |
| Arthur Wesley Dow | Etching | Gold Medal. |
| Anna Vaughan Hyatt | Sculpture | Silver Medal. |
| Hermon Atkins MacNeil | Medallic work | Gold Medal. |
| Richard E. Brooks | Medallic work | Silver Medal. |

## CONCLUSION

The Board has gone into a fuller detail of its work than it otherwise should because it believes that this record may be of service to some future Board with a similar mission. Without the thorough and ample report of the Massachusetts Board of World's Fair Managers at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, the Board of Panama-Pacific Managers for Massachusetts could not easily have carried out its work. The Board owes to that thorough report much of its success, as it followed its guidance in many directions.

When, in November, 1912, Governor Foss appointed the Board of Managers to exploit the industry and history of Massachusetts before the world, each of the five members was equally unfamiliar with the work the Board was created to do, and each was personally unknown to the others, but each had a definite opinion as to how the work should be carried on, and all entered into the work with a determination to have Massachusetts' representation commensurate with the dignity of her history and her tradition.

The Board, however, could not have possibly carried on its labor without a trained corps of assistants, which it was its first aim and object to secure. Therefore, after much painstaking deliberation, Mr. Charles

O. Power of Boston was chosen secretary of the Board because of his acknowledged ability and resourcefulness in the work of exploitation.

Although the Board was ephemeral, in the sense that it was a temporary one, created for a special purpose, it nevertheless had to be as careful in its selection of those it employed as any permanent State commission. On application to the Civil Service Commission, the Board engaged Miss Louise L. McCarthy of Somerville in the capacity of stenographer. With the increasing work, however, the Board engaged the services of Miss Nellie Berrane of Boston as stenographer, and promoted Miss McCarthy to the position of assistant secretary. Miss Berrane took full charge of the Boston office during the period of the Exposition, an onerous job, which she ably executed. Other stenographers were also necessary from time to time during the congested period of the Board's work.

After Mr. Power's resignation as secretary in November, 1915, the Board deemed itself fortunate at this critical time in being able to promote Miss McCarthy to the secretaryship, who, by virtue of merit and resourcefulness of mind, demonstrated her ability to cope with every new and vexing situation which confronted it. The Board feels it is impossible to adequately estimate her work except as testified to by the great patience which she displayed through-

out the period of disintegration, where initiative and quick decisions were demanded and met, in all instances, with courage and precision.

The Board likewise was extremely fortunate in its choice of Mrs. Margaret B. Purdy of Boston as manager of the Tea Room. Mrs. Purdy, although appointed primarily to simply take charge of the Tea Room, owing to demand on the part of the public, was at once called upon to serve superior lunches, so that from the beginning, under the genius of her administration, a superior restaurant was maintained at the Massachusetts House. It also soon proved impracticable for the office staff to get their morning and evening meals other than at the State House, so that it devolved upon Mrs. Purdy to provide, as well, for the entire household. This efficient lady also took full charge of the catering, and managed, with great credit to herself and at great financial saving to the State, many official functions.

The Board takes pleasure in paying its particular tribute to both Miss McCarthy and Mrs. Purdy.

There were likewise in the service of the Board Mrs. Agatha F. Dalton and Miss Dorothy A. Magee, who both served as registering clerks. Each rendered able service in their difficult work of administering to the wants of the public. Miss Magee likewise acted as stenographer and always uncomplainingly accepted all work she was called upon to do, both in and out of

hours. In the dismantling of the house and in the cataloguing of the furniture and pictures she most ably assisted in every way Miss McCarthy.

In its choice of a Director of Education the Board appealed to Dr. David Snedden, State Commissioner of Education, on whose strong recommendation it took pleasure in appointing Mr. Charles T. C. Whitcomb, Principal of the Brockton High School. Mr. Whitcomb's work was so efficient that it received universal commendation from educators from all parts of the world visiting our booth in the Palace of Education.

Mr. John E. Daniels of Boston was appointed Director of Social Economy, and all who witnessed his splendid exhibit testified to its excellence. Mr. Daniels also supervised the shipping of the many precious articles sent to the Exposition from our State, and was responsible for their safe return.

Mr. Carl Purdy of San Francisco served as director of the horticultural exhibit, which won the admiration of all who visited it.

The agricultural exhibit was under the direction of Mr. A. L. Wheeler, formerly of Massachusetts, but of late years a resident of San Francisco.

From the opening day until the resignation of Mr. C. O. Power, Mrs. Power served as matron.

The Board feels that the State was singularly fortunate in securing such a corps of assistants, not only during the trying period prior to the opening of the

Exposition, but through the life of the Exposition, and they take pleasure in this report in testifying not only to their own appreciation of the services rendered, but of recording here the many words of praise which came to them from those who enjoyed the hospitality of the Massachusetts House.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total amount appropriated by the Legislature | | $265,000 00 |
| General expenses: | | |
| Salaries, rent, etc. | $36,847 53 | |
| Postage | 743 78 | |
| Printing and special stationery | 1,084 11 | |
| Travel | 11,515 22 | |
| Publicity | 5,598 50 | |
| Insurance | 2,798 50 | |
| Exhibits: | | |
| General expenses | 2,014 02 | |
| Agriculture and forestry | 8,903 51 | |
| Educational exhibit | 18,859 77 | |
| Historical | 7,686 95 | |
| Horticultural | 3,129 94 | |
| Social economy | 11,139 47 | |
| Construction, etc. | 8,526 34 | |
| State Building: | | |
| Construction | 64,489 16 | |
| Furnishings | 17,451 85 | |
| Maintenance | 8,154 19 | |
| Miscellaneous: | | |
| Entertainment | 2,061 41 | |
| Tea room[1] | 2,650 05 | |
| Representation[2] | 5,326 57 | |
| Closing expenses | 5,207 99 | |
| | | 224,188 85 |
| Balance of appropriation unexpended | | $40,811 15 |
| *Amount carried forward* | | $40,811 15 |

[1] Although the above figures would indicate a loss in the operation of the tea room, the Board of Managers wish to call attention to the fact that supplies for many luncheons and banquets were paid for out of the tea room funds, and board was furnished to certain employees, for which the tea room should receive credit. The Board estimates these amounts, which were a proper charge against the general appropriation, at $3,300. This would give the tea room a credit balance of $1,689.92.

[2] This item represents the amount paid by the Board of Managers from its appropriation for the expenses of the Governor and his aids and the legislative delegation to the Exposition in July, 1915, upon the failure of the Legislature to make a special appropriation for this purpose, in accordance with the usual custom.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Amount brought forward* . . . . . | | $40,811 15 |
| Receipts: | | |
| Sale of space in agricultural booth . . . | $210 00 | |
| Proportional cost of booth paid by United Shoe Machinery Company . . . . . | 3,788 08 | |
| Refund of one-half cost of lighting fixtures in educational booth . . . . . | 97 16 | |
| Sale of State Building . . . . . | 1,600 00 | |
| Proceeds from tea room and sale of tea room china[1] . . . . . | 1,039 97 | |
| Sale of furniture and furnishings . . . . | 6,259 80 | |
| Proceeds from drinking cup machines, etc. . | 91 26 | |
| | | 13,086 27 |
| Total credit balance of Board of Managers . . . . | | $53,897 42 |

Of this balance there is available for expenses connected with printing a report, $2,638.27.

[1] See note 1 on page 233.